Fourth Series Vol. XL - No. 53

Thursday, May 7, 1970
Vaisakha 17, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

(Vol. XL contains Nos. 41 - 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 7, 1970/Vaisakha 17 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NEW METHOD OF DEEP-SEA FISHING AT MANDAPAM AND ALLEPPY, COCHIN

*1471. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new method of fishing programmes has been tried at Mandapam in deep-sea fishing and a peculiar fish has been found which costs Rs. 2,000 per tonne and is very much liked in foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether such experiments have been/are being made in Alleppy and Cochin in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. Trawling for deep-sea lobster has been tried off Mandapam by an Indo-Norwegian Project vessel. Frozen lobster tails and lobster meat fetch about Rs. 20,000 and not Rs. 2,000 per tonne in foreign markets.

(b) Trawling in deep water for lobster has been tried from Cape Comorin to Cannanore. Rich grounds have been located particularly off Quilon.

(c) The experimental programme consists of systematic trawling with a fish trawl at a depth of 100—200 fathoms. Surveys made so far have indicated occurrence of a species of deep-sea lobster at certain roughly constant depths. The catch per hour in the lobster grounds located at these depths ranged from 190 to 300 kilogrammes.

SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : What are the important decisions made at the recent seminar on deep-sea fishing held at Ernakulam and what steps have Government taken on those decisions ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The seminar on deep-sea fishing cannot obviously take decisions. The seminar has made some recommendations and the Government of India is examining those recommendations. We have assured that the Government will attach the highest importance to the recommendations since all experts dealing with deep-sea fishing were represented at the seminar.

SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : What are the improvements made at Cochin to develop the fishing facilities there specially in deep-sea fishing ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The proposal for constructing a harbour for fishing at Cochin is at a very much advanced stage. Even without that, some trawlers are now operating at Cochin. There are also processing facilities available at Cochin. As is well known to the hon. Member himself, Cochin is one of the centres in the country from which very large quantities of fish are exported all the world over.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I find from the statement that frozen lobster tails and lobster meat fetch about Rs. 20,000 and not Rs. 2,000 per tonne in foreign markets.

We all know that the export of fish is, of late, picking up and fetching very good amount of foreign exchange. In view of that, I would like to know whether the Government is in a position to considerably improve the catching with regard to this particular deep-sea catching and, if so, what are the measures they have taken. Secondly, I would like to know whether there is any proposal mooted by the Government to shift the research headquarters at Mandapam and locate it at some other place and, if so, why ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the development of deep-sea fishing is concerned, the Government has very ambitious plans during the next four years. It is proposed to put in about 300 trawlers in the deep-seas and the necessary surveys have been carried out both on the west and east coasts for locating the grounds with rich fishing potential. As far as the other question of shifting some research centre is concerned, I will require notice.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is very relevant, Sir. About a week back I gave notice of a question inquiring whether there is any proposal to shift this headquarters because I gathered from some sources that there is such a proposal. That question was disallowed, I was informed by the Ministry through Lok Sabha Secretariat that it is difficult to accept my question. Now the hon. Minister says that if notice is given, he is prepared to accept it. These are two contradictory statements. I want your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Many times short notice questions are not accepted, but when we put them under the rules, sometimes we put them in the general list, they are accepted. That is not a very unusual thing.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The information given to me by the Agriculture Ministry through the Lok Sabha office was that the Ministry found it difficult to accept my question. That was the reply I got. I am prepared to produce that note. But the Minister says that he is prepared to accept notice.

MR. SPEAKER : The difficulty is removed.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I would like to know as to what are the recommendations of the Polish team. Has any action been taken on those recommendations ? If not, what is the reason ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Various teams from foreign countries which are friendly to us visit our country and do make suggestions from time to time. As to exactly what the recommendations of the Polish team are, I will have to look into. At the moment the information is not available.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Sir, it is stated in the answer :

> "Trawling in deep water for lobster has been tried from Cape Comorin to Cannanore. Rich grounds have been located particularly off Quilon."

Sir, Kerala has 10% of the coastline of the country and it accounts for 40% of the entire fish catch of the country and 85% of the export of marine products is done from Kerala. Kerala Government has submitted a scheme costing Rs. 306 crores covering a period of 20 years for development of fisheries. In this context may I know from the Minister as to what is the reaction of the Government of India to this master plan submitted by the Kerala Government and secondly, what particular steps are the Government of India taking to develop this lobster catch in this Cape Comorin to Cannanore coastline, particularly in the Quilon coast on commercial basis ? New experiments, I think, are taking place. I would like to know what steps Government are taking to catch lobster on commercial basis and when that commercial production will start ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I was telling earlier, Government has a very ambitious plan to take deep-sea fishing. It is planned to have 300 trawlers in the next four years. We have also succeeded in producing indigenous

trawlers and orders for 40 trawlers have been placed on indigenous manufacturers. Then we have also a plan to import 30 trawlers. To exploit these grounds Government can only possibly indicate the possible areas and the purpose of survey is to indicate the rich potential of the areas so that the parties who are in the fishing industry can take advantage of it. Even the Kerala Fisheries Corporation can take advantage.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, only 5% of our deep-sea fishing is at present utilised. I am glad to hear the Minister say that there is an ambitious programme and 300 trawlers likely to be activated in the next 4 years. I would like to refer the Minister to the fact that during the last 1½ years my district has been waiting for one trawler and the trawler which was produced was without staff and, therefore, it was given to the neighbouring district of North Kanara. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister firstly whether the 400 trawlers are going to be produced or imported. Secondly, what arrangements is he going to make to train staff simultaneously because you cannot have trawlers without men ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sir, the figure I mentioned was not 400, but 300 trawlers and I know the hon. Member has taken lot of interest and he is in correspondence with me also. What are the training arrangements to be made, what are the personnel required,—all these aspects have been looked into. A reference was made by some hon. Member to seminar and this seminar went into all these problems and I am satisfied that the arrangements which we have made we would be in a position by and large to meet the requirements of these developmental activities which are proposed to be taken up.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Fish has a good export possibility. In Andhra area there are abundant deposits of fish. But the Centre has not shown any interest and the development of fisheries in Andhra coast. In the light of this may I know whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have made any proposals to the Central Government ? If so, what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

MR. SPEAKER : How is this connected with the Kerala question ?

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I do not know whether Government is aware of the fact that the fishing industry in Kerala is facing a very serious danger and the small entrepreneurs in this field are being pushed out. Tatas have already been allowed to set up a fishing plant in Kerala. Not only Tatas, but Union Carbides which is a foreign monopoly concerned subsidiary of Dupond of USA is allowed to set up another plant in Kerala. Therefore, I would like to know as to what steps Government proposes to take to see that the small entrepreneurs who are responsible for the growth of this industry in Kerala are not pushed out of this field and monopoly interests are not allowed to prosper or grow.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have all sympathies regarding the point made by the hon. Member. I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that every small party cannot go into the deep sea because of the risk involved in it. As was mentioned by one of the hon. Members, not even 5% of the deep-sea resources are being exploited in the country. As far as nearer areas are concerned we can possibly reserve those areas for small fishermen and their interest can be protected. But as far as deep-sea fishing is concerned we should encourage small as wel as big parties to take to deep-sea fishing. No curb whatsoever is desirable in exploiting wealth in deep seas. Other countries are exploiting the resources from the Indian ocean.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : My question has not been answered. Why cannot Government take some initiative in this field and see that monopolies are not allowed to prosper in this field ? hat is what I want to know from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied. Next question.

MALPRACTICES IN TRANSPORTATION OF FERTILISERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

+

*1472. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has consulted the Law and Home Ministries on the issue of ordering of C.B.I. inquiry into the malpractices detected in the transport of fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what concrete steps Government have taken to order the C.B.I. inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Ministries of Law and Home have advised that the consent of the State Government has to be obtained before entrusting the inquiry to the C.B.I. Action to consult the State Government is being taken.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, यह एक बहुत अहम मसला है। आप जानते हैं कि पिछले महीने 13 तारीख को इस मसले पर यहां बहस हुई थी। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि विधि मंत्रालय और गृह मंत्रालय इस पर राजी हैं कि इस को सी० बी० आई० को सौंपा जाय। लेकिन राज्य सरकार से अभी अनुमति नहीं ली है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकार से इतनी देर तक अनुमति क्यों नहीं ली गयी ? मैं आप का ध्यान आन्ध्र प्रदेश की पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट की तरफ़ खींचना चाहता हूं जिस में कहा गया है कि :—

I quote from the Third Report of the P.A.C. of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly :

> "In view of what has been stated in the preceding paragraphs, the Committee is of the view that the State Government as well as the Centre should make a thorough probe into the whole question in detail without any loss of time by entrusting it to the Central Bureau of Investigation or such other Agency as is deemed fit."

इस में तीन करोड़ 77 लाख रु० का घोटाला है और इन के दल का मंत्री इस में फंसा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि 24 दिन बीत चुके हैं और कितना समय आप लेंगे राज्य सरकार से अनुमति लेने के लिये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have already addressed a communication to the State Government and we expect that the State Government would convey their views as early as possible. As far as I know, I do not think that there is any delay at all and I assured on the floor of the House that I have to consult the Ministry of Law and Ministry of Home Affairs. They have expressed a view that consent of the State Government is absolutely necessary.

In order to clarify the position further, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the Report of the Estimates Committee (Seventy-eighth Report) wherein they have said that as per the existing law, the consent of the State Government is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : So, it is only a question of consent.

श्री रवि राय : यह सरकार जानबूझ कर इस मामले में विलम्ब कर रही है, यह मेरा चार्ज है इस सरकार पर क्यों कि इन के दल का मंत्री इस में फंसा है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि पिछली बार मैंने श्री रत्नासभापति का मेमोरेन्डम इस सदन के पटल पर रखा था, और श्री थिम्मा रेड्डी ने जो आन्ध्र विधान सभा में

जवाब दिया है उस में उस मेमोरेन्डम का कोई खंडन नहीं किया है। श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने इस मामले की जांच करने के लिये श्री ई० बी० रामा रेड्डी को स्पेशल सेक्रेटरी नियुक्त किया था। क्या यह सही है कि इस स्पेशल सेक्रेटरी की रिपोर्ट श्री थिम्मा रेड्डी के लिये खतरनाक आयी है? यदि हां तो उस में क्या लिखा गया है? एक मंत्री के खिलाफ़ पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट है, और महीना बीत गया राज्य सरकार से अभी तक आप ने कोई अनुमति नहीं ली है, कहते हैं कि विधि मंत्रालय और गृह मंत्रालय अनुमति दे चुका है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने अनुमति नहीं दी है। और जिन सज्जन के खिलाफ़ यह रिपोर्ट है वह मंत्री पद पर अभी तक विराजमान हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The P.A.C. Report, as the hon. Member himself is aware, has been submitted to the State Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो सिरफ़ अनुमति का झगड़ा है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: That I have already replied.

श्री रवि राय : पिछली बार मैंने श्री रत्नासभापति का मैमोरेन्डम सभा पटल पर रखा था। उस के जवाब में श्री थिम्मा रेड्डी का जो जवाब विधान सभा में उन्हों ने दिया है, उस को भी मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं। इस को मैं सचिव को दे दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दीजिए मैं देख लूंगा।*

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: I shall put my question later.

MR. SPEAKER: The next man is already standing at your back.

*The speaker subsequently not having accorded the necessary permission, the paper/document was not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: When the State Government is already enquiring into the matter, why is it necessary for the Central Government to interfere for a C.B.I. enquiry? There is nothing against the Minister. In this case, the Minister has allotted the fertilisers to the private people. Only the private dealers have committed this mistake; they have deceived the government by selling the stocks. Without transporting them, they have drawn this amount from the Government. So, only the private dealers are responsible. How can the Minister be responsible? (*Interruptions*) He is not here to defend himself.

श्री रवि राय : देखिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं। इस मामले में पी० ए० सी० ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, कोई मैं अपनी तरफ़ से नहीं कह रहा हूं।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The Minister has not done anything. There was a demand for fertilisers.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Member to put his question and not to defend anybody else?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am putting my question. When there was a heavy demand for fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh, and when the co-operatives were not able to meet the demand, he had allotted stocks to private people to help agriculturists. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that he had allotted stocks to private people to help the agriculturists, and if so, in what way he is responsible.

श्री रवि राय : प्राइवेट पीपुल और प्राइवेट कम्पनियां यह सब फाल्स हैं। मैं सम्बन्धित जानकारी सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The private dealers helped themselves.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The private dealers ought to have transported it, but they did not do so. So, it is they who are responsible and not the Minister. Why should the Central Government inter-

fere, when already the State Government have arrested some people and they are proceeding with the case ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would not like to go into the merits of the case and express my views in regard to the facts of the case, especially since, as the hon. Member himself has indicated, the State Government have already instituted some inquiry through their CID. The question of CBI inquiry came because the PAC had suggested that this might be entrusted to the CBI. We are now seeking the consent of the State Government, and if the State Government gives the necessary consent, perhaps, as per the desire of the PAC, this can be entrusted to the CBI for further inquiry.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वहां की सी० आई० डी० पुलिस इनक्वायरी कर रही है। जाहिर है कि जब वहां के मिनिस्टर खुद इनवौलव्ड हैं तो यह राज्य सरकार का सी० आई० डी० से इनक्वायरी कराना बिलकुल फार्स है क्योंकि दस करोड़ रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर्स यहां पर आया था और दस करोड़ में से दो करोड़ रुपये के फर्टिलाइजर्स के लिए थिम्मा रेड्डी साहब ने 500 परमिट्स इश्यु किये और वह गड़बड़ घुटाला हुआ। ट्रान्सपोर्ट का जहां तक सवाल है हालांकि उसे ट्रकों के जरिए जाना था लेकिन वह ट्रकों के जरिए पहुंचा नहीं ..... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रवि राय : वह कौन है जो इस तरह से बीच में खड़े होकर बोलने लग जाते है ? वह तो वकील हैं और उन्हें सदन का कायदा जानना चाहिए।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The scope of the question is very limited. I rise on a point of order. The limited question is whether Government have sought the opinion of the Law Ministry and the Home Ministry and if so, what it is. The answer is that they are seeking the consent of the State Government. There ends the matter. Further discussion is out of the question now.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about the CBI inquiry. The answer was that they had sent the papers for the consent of the State Government. The next question is : Why is the consent of the State Government necessary, when the PAC has already asked for it ? Out of that, a number of other questions have arisen. As the hon. Member knows, the custom of this House is very much expansionist in these matters.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे बिलकुल सहमत हूं . . .

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The observation that you have just now made raises a very important issue. The PAC of the State is within the State and it submits its report to the State Government and not to us. Is it within the purview of Parliament to take cognizance of the PAC reports and the Estimates Committee reports of the States ?

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps, the House is already aware that we had a discussion in this House on that basis, and a number of other questions were involved, and the PAC's report was one of them.

SHRI RABI RAY : That is a public document.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is perfectly justified in asking of me this question. That is really a question on which we should have a thorough study. But so far as this matter is concerned, I think, for the present, this is only a question about the CBI inquiry. I do not wish that we should go into the other details.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Already an inquiry is on. They have arrested some people. How can there be any interference in the middle of that ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Any public document which has been published is within the purview of this House to discuss. If there is a book written by a certain indi-

vidual, we can discuss it here. I see no reason why we should not be able to discuss the PAC's report to the State Government; because it happens to be a State of the Union, it should not preclude a discussion here of the report.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a matter which needs further study.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The PAC has made certain recommendations to the State Government concerned and that Government is expected to reply to that. Therefore, this is not a public document as contended.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request members not to raise points of order so frequently during question hour. He can ask a supplementary.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, छोटे-छोटे चोर पकड़े गये लेकिन डाकू नहीं पकड़ा गया । दरअसल डाकू पकड़ा जाना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो इनक्वायरी सी० आई० डी० पुलिस से करवा रही है वह फार्स है क्योंकि इस में जैसा अभी मेरे दोस्त नायडू साहब ने कहा कि छोटे-छोटे लोग तो पकड़े गये लेकिन जो बड़े मगरमच्छ हैं, डाकू हैं वह नहीं पकड़े गये और वह तब तक पकड़े भी नहीं जा सकते हैं जब तक कि इस की इनक्वायरी स्टेट गवर्नमट के जरिए से होगी । सवाल यह है कि जब यह सिद्ध हो गया कि 500 स्पेशल परमिट्स उन्होंने दिये और यह भी सिद्ध हो गया कि केवल तीन कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जिनको कि दिया गया, सारे फटिलाइजर्स का 18 परसेंट इन तीन कम्पनियों को दिया गया तो इस सब के होते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो इस तरह के करप्ट मिनिस्टर हैं उस को जब तक नहीं हटायेंगे तब तक आप की यह इनक्वायरी इम्पार्शियल नहीं होने वाली है और मेरा पहला स्वाल यह है कि उन्हें आप क्यों नहीं हटाते ? दूसरा स्वाल मेरा यह है कि जहां तक आप की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की परमिशन . . .

MR. SPEAKER : He should not go out of the scope of the question. The simple question is whether he has consulted the Law and Home Ministries about a CBI inquiry. The Minister answered that the Law Ministry has advised that it is all right; the consent of the State Government should be obtained. He should not go out of that.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो स्वाल हैं । एक तो यह कि जब प्राइमाफेसी उस मंत्री के खिलाफ़ आरोप इस्टैबलिश हो गया तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से यह परमिशन क्यों मांगते हैं कि सी० बी० आई० से उस की इनक्वायरी हो क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमैंड तो उस मंत्री को शील्ड करने में इंटरैस्टेड होगी ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि उस करप्ट मिनिस्टर के होते हुए क्या इमपार्शियल इनक्वायरी हो सकती है ? क्या सी० आई० डी० कोई इमपार्शियल इनक्वायरी करा सकती है ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : This is an allegation. This is too much.

MR. SPEAKER : I quite appreciate his point of order.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : He cannot impute motives. This is a sphere in which the State Government has complete jurisdiction.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : He is a corrupt Minister. Why does he want to shield him ? Whether he belongs to the Congress or any other party is beside the point.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Even the PAC report has asked the State Government to institute an investigation. So

whether it is the CBI or some other agency, it is the same thing.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA. He should resign; he should be prosecuted.

MR. SPEAKER: I request you not to interfere during the question hour. When I am here, why should you worry about these technical points?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already explained the position. I have also stated that some of the cases are being enquired into by CID. As for the suggestion made by the PAC and some of the hon. Members here that the CBI should be asked to enquire into it, I have explained the position that the Government of India have no objection to it provided the necessary consent is forth coming from the State Government.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे स्वाल का जवाब नहीं आया ....

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was not so relevant, and I allowed it. I am not going to allow it any further.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Allegations should not be made against persons who are not here to defend themselves. If the enquiry is to be made, let the enquiry take its own course.

MR. SPEAKER: I have a number of times asked Members to avoid reference to gentlemen outside who are not here to defend themselves.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: One-fourth of the fertilisers was allotted to the private merchants and co-operative societies. There is no doubt that there have been malpractices. Even the Government is not denying this. It has to be enquired into how this has happened and who is responsible. Rs. 3 crores are involved in this matter, and I am also one of the persons who have complained to the Andhra Government. The transport charges are very heavy if moved by road, and we cannot get the fertilisers in time. So, may I know whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Government of India to transport the fertilisers by rail in wagons, and if so, what action have they taken?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about the CBI enquiry and legal advice in regard to it. You are asking too general a question.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Because a wrong impression is being created, I want to say that we know some facts and that the Government of India is not arranging for rail transport of fertilisers by wagons as requested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I had written a letter to the Home Minister on 22nd April, and his Additional Private Secretary was good enough to acknowledge my letter. Apart from that, I would invite the attention of the Speaker and the House to the relevant portions of the PAC Report which forms part of the proceedings of this House, since this House has debated that report and the report has also been laid on the Table of this House. So, it is as much the responsibility of this Government. Even the PAC report has not precluded investigation by the CBI. They said it should be done simultaneously, that the State Government as well the Central Government should make a thorough probe into the question in detail. It is not as though the CID enquiry is made by the State Government. The PAC specifically requested the Central Government to entrust it to the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Government of Andhra Pradesh have no objection to Central investigation and the question should be examined in detail without any loss of time. More than a month had passed. I only request that things should be cleared up and be kept above suspicion in public life. His senior colleague happens to the head of his party organisation and his counterpart in Andhra Pradesh once happened to be the President of the ruling party in that State. In the interest of public morality it is necessary that Mr. Thimma Reddi has to be exonerated. I do not say that he should be punished if he had not committed any mistake. I only say that this

Government should take it up as an issue of public morality, and public ethics and impression on the State Government the need to entrust it to the CBI. I had already received reports that in regard to CID enquiry, evidence is being suppressed and all the documents are being cornered because people who are financially and politically strong are able to suppress things. I wanted to make a request to the Central Government to see that it is entrusted to the CBI without delay. I am not making any allegation.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member was Chairman of the Estimates Committee himself and this is what the Estimates Committee has recommended to this House :

> "The CBI at present derives its legal power of investigation from the Delhi SPE Act, 1946 under which its investigation division— called the Delhi SPE Division—is empowered to investigate offences, notified by the Central Government, in the State with the consent of the Governments of those States. Thus, if a State Government does not consent to the jurisdiction of the CBI over that State in respect of any offence, the CBI will not be able to investigate cases even against Central Government servants or cases relating to Central Acts within the territorial limits of that State. Moreover, the CBI's non-investigation Divisions like Crime Records, Statistics, Research and Policy Divisions, depend for the exercise of their functions upon the assistance extended by the State Police. There being no legal basis, for these Divisions, such assistance has been forthcoming on an informal basis and is dependent on the goodwill of the Inspectors General of Police of the States. In the circumstances, the Committee feel that it is necessary to give a statutory basis to the CBI in order to place it on a firmer and sounder footing."

Since that is the position, I do not think any motive should be attributed to the Central Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I do not attribute any motive. Please go into the records and see what I said. It is a unanimous report of the PAC and they have requested that it should be done without any loss of time and I only requested that the Centre should impress upon the Andhra Pradesh Government the need to entrust the case to the CBI without any loss of time so that proper investigations could be made. There should be no misunderstanding of what I said.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The hon. Minister tried effectively to mislead the House so far as the Estimates Committee's report is concerned. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah was quite right. The recommendation does not presuppose that you shall have to have the consent of the State Government while ordering the CBI enquiry but it only says that to make the enquiry effective there must be the consent of the State Government. All these enquiries that have been made so far, how many had been ordered without the consent of the State Government and in how many cases have they not co-operated ? Please do not throw dust into the eyes of the people by taking a clue to your advantage from the Estimates Committee's report.

You are the custodian of this House. I should like to know whether the money— it is said that this is one of the greatest swindles on earth, Rs. 3.5 crores—is the money of the Central Government given on loan to Andhra Pradesh and this was given for the purpose of moving the fertilisers and if it is our money, then the CBI can go without asking the State Government. In addition to this, the PAC has also recommended this course of action. Therefore, I would like to know what is the hurdle in it. Charges have been levelled there in the State Assembly by one MLA—Shri B. Rathnasabapathi. There have been two specific charges. I would like to know whether he has said categorically that Rs. 2½ crores have been swindled as between the private parties and this Minister, and . . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You have put the question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Let me complete.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All these facts have been taken into consideration by the Home Ministry and the Law Ministry before advising me that the consent of the State Government is necessary. I am sorry I cannot go beyond that.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, he did not answer my question.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : There was no question in it.

MR. SPEAKER : Yours was a suggestion. He has taken due note of it. I think enough time has been spent on this question. I am passing on to the next question. Shri Dar—absent.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Sir, one question. My name was also there in the Calling Attention about this question. The Government has expressed its inability to take any steps regarding the enquiry by the CBI. I would like to know whether the Government will stop paying subvention for the transport charges, and if they cannot stop corruption, at least will they take steps to save their money ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of this question.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने शुरू में बतलाया कि गृह मंत्रालय और विधि मंत्रालय ने अपनी राय भी दी है कि इस पर सी० बी० आई० की जांच होनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस राय को देने के पहले क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने इस के अन्दर जो भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है फर्टिलाइजर्स की बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में उस के बारे में कोई जानकारी हासिल की ? दूसरी बात यह कि राज्य सरकार को अनुमति के लिये कब लिखा गया और राज्य सरकार ने अनुमति क्यों नहीं दी इस के बारे में उन का कोई उत्तर आया या नहीं ? अगर नहीं आया तो इस मंत्रालय ने इस को पर्स्यू किया या नहीं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry the Home Ministry and the Law Ministry have not expressed any views as to whether a CBI enquiry should be there. When on the last occasion the hon. Members asked why it has not been entrusted to the CBI because the PAC had made that demand, I said that I would first consult the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Home Affairs and then take further steps. Now, I have mentioned that the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law have advised me that the consent of the State Government is necessary for making an enquiry. We have recently written to the State Government. After obtaining the advice of the Home Ministry, we shall consider it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : राज्य सरकार को आप ने कब लिखा ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I will have to find out the dates.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give them later on.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Under the rules, is it not possible for the State Government itself to file a complaint before the Special Police Establishment so that the CBI may be entrusted with this enquiry, and in view of the recommendation of the PAC, may I know whether the State Government has been asked to file a regular complaint before the Special Police Establishment so that the CBI enquiry may be taken up ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is for the State Government to make up its mind in the matter. I have made the position of the Government of India very clear : if an enquiry has to be made by the CBI, we have no objection. We are prepared to entrust it to the CBI, but it is for the State Government to give its consent. I cannot say on behalf of the State Government.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN DELHI CO-OPERATIVE TEA HOUSE LIMITED

+

*1474. SHRI JAI SINGH :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement of Executive Councillor, Civil Supplies and Co-operation Department to the effect that the Delhi Co-operative Tea House Limited has been found guilty of grave irregularities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to stem the rot that has set in the Cooperative Society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) Details of serious irregularities, as reported by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi, are as under :—

(i) Signing of an agreement for a house for the society by two members thereof both on behalf of the land lord and the society.

(ii) Misuse of the vehicles of the society, one cellar and the income therefrom.

(iii) Employing two members of the Managing Committee of the Society in its service and payment of salary to them.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 15,000 was kept as security for a house with a member which was improper. No interest thereon was being received by the society.

(v) Failure of the society to get the maximum credit limit fixed, resulting in an external liability of Rs. 1¼ lakhs.

(vi) Sustaining a loss of Rs. 43,000 upto 30-6-1968 on account of incurring unnecessary expenses.

(vii) A sum of Rs. 22,107.50 was loaned to several persons from the society's funds but no attention has been paid to its recovery.

(c) The Society has been brought under liquidation proceedings.

SHRI JAI SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement laid on the Table shows a very serious state of affairs. I understand that the so-called society consists of four to five members. May I know from the Government, firstly, the names of these members, and secondly, what action if any, has been taken against them up to date ?

SHRI D. ERING : The following were the members of the managing committee : Shri Bhagwan Singh, President; Shri Daljit Singh, Secretary; Shrimati Amar Bhagwan Singh, Treasurer; Shri Pritam Singh, member; Shri Sundar Das, member, and Shri Chattar Singh, member.

Regarding the measures taken, we have written to the Delhi Administration. The Delhi Administration is the proper authority to take the necessary steps.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : May I add that the liquidation proceedings have been initiated, but unfortunately, recently the high court has issued a stay against the liquidation proceedings.

SHRI JAI SINGH : May I ask the hon. Minister to please read out the detailed enquiry report of September, 1969 and in case the report is too lengthy, would he agree to place a copy of it on the Table of the House ?

SHRI D. ERING : If you permit me, I can read it.

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay it on the Table.

SHRI D. ERING : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Devgun. The General is always followed by the gun. (*Interruption*). It happened yesterday also.

SHRI P. G. SEN : He gets his power out of that.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : दिल्ली के एक कोआपरेटिव स्टोर का पहले यहां पर भंडा-फोड़ हुआ था। यह दिल्ली की दूसरी को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटी है जो एक फैमिली अफेयर है। सरदार सोभा सिंह के लड़के . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any reference to any individual. This has become rather a habit in this House to refer to people outside who are not in a position to defend themselves. Do not make allegations against those people who are not here to defend themselves.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मैं मेम्बरों के नाम बतला रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाम बतलाने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि . . . .

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : उन्होंने जो एलिगेशन यहां स्वीकार किए हैं मैं उन के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं : यह एक बोगस सोसाइटी है एक परिवार की। भगवान सिंह और दलजीत सिंह जो सोभा सिंह के लड़के हैं, उस के अतिरिक्त श्री भगवान सिंह के फ़ादर-इन-ला उन की मदर-इन-ला, उन के ब्रदर-इन-ला, उन की सिस्टर-इन-ला, उन के दोनों लड़के इस के मेम्बर हैं, ये दिल्ली के सब से बड़े पूंजीपति हैं। मैंने इस में क्या ऐलिगेशन लगाया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यों मालूम तो नहीं देता, लेकिन समझने की बात है।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : यह एक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी है। इसको बिल्डिंग में पोस्ट आफिस खुलना था, लेकिन इन लोगों ने कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बना कर इस बिल्डिंग को उसके नाम करा लिया। इस कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के नाम पर दो गाड़ियां उन्होंने खरीदीं। एक स्कूटर भी लिया, जिस का इस में जिक्र नहीं किया गया, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने दो कारें लीं और एक स्कूटर लिया, जिस का वह लोग इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं ? इस के अलावा जिस बिल्डिंग में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी चलती थी उसका आधा भाग लेकर उसमें उन्होंने नाजाइज तौर पर एक और दूकान खोल ली मेलर के नाम से। वहां दिल्ली के लड़के लड़कियां हिप्पियों के साथ भांग पीते हैं। यह दूकान बगैर लाइसेंस खोली गयी और उस में सोसाइटी का 58 हजार रुपया लगाया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि इस के चेअरमैन के दो लड़के बिलायत में पढ़ते थे, वह इस की एग्जिक्यूटिव कमेटी के मेम्बर थे और उन्हें तन्खवाह मिलती थी जो गलत और नाजायज थी ? इस तरह से लाखों रुपयों का हेर-फेर और बौंग्लिंग इस कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी ने किया है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस के रुपयों से कारें खरीदी गईं जो नाजायज था, क्या उस की बसूली के लिए सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करने जा रही है? क्या इस पर कोई फौजदारी कार्रवाई भी होगी, एम्बैजलमेंट और दूसरे इल्जामों के लिये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I entirely share the sentiments of the hon. Member that some members of this society really misused the name of co-operatives and that some of the members of the family and relations where in the list of members. It is really because of these malpractices that co-operative movement is brought into disrepute. But the Delhi Administration has complete jurisdiction over this matter. So, I would request the Delhi Administration to take the strongest

possible measures against the culprits who have indulged in various malpractices.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Let us congratulate the Delhi Administration for exposing this co-operative society.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the details given in the question by the hon. Member just now, may I know whether that is any member of this co-operative society who sits on the opposite benches, belonging to the party to which the hon. Member belongs ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I cannot allow it. The list has been given. He can see it for himself.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : Is there any member of that co-operative society who is a member of this House ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has already announced the list of members. He can look into it. Now, next question.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Has the Delhi State Administration given any particulars as to how much they have lost and what is the amount of misappropriation ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is outside the scope of this question. Now, next question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I know...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I have passed on to the next question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, this is wrong. In the case of the earlier, question, even after you had passed on to the next question, you allowed two or three questions.

MR. SPEAKER . I am sorry; I have gone to the next question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : In the earlier case, you had gone to the next question and still you allowed three members to ask questions. So, this is wrong. Because something has been said here, I have a right to ask this question. My submission is this. The information that you have just now given refers to the co-operative society which existed some time back. Now there is a new co-operative society which is run by the workers. May I have an assurance that because of the misdeeds of those about whom you have just now referred to you will not victimise the workers and that you will take all stringent steps to get the money back from those people who misused the money of the co-operative society and that for their sins you will not victimise the present workers ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is a matter for the Delhi Administration.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Sir, is it proper for a member to say that the action of the Speaker is wrong ? It is there in the debate. It must be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I am thankful to him. I wonder whether a member like Shri Madhok should use that language.

SHRRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I have not used any language to which exception can be taken.

चलचित्रों के प्रचार करने के माध्यम का सेंसर करना

1475. **श्री देवेन सेन :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खोसला आयोग ने सरकार से इश्तहारों, पर्चों, चित्रों तथा चलचित्रों के प्रचार के अन्य माध्यमों का सेंसर करने की जोरदार सिफारिश की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship have in their Report emphasised the need for some kind of check on posters and film publicity material and they have expressed the view that this matter could be competently dealt with by local authorities.

(b) The Report of the Committee is still under examination. The Government, however, being already aware of this problem had earlier written to all State Governments to keep a strict watch on display of such obsecene and indecent film posters.

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या यह सच है कि फिल्मों के जो अंश सेंसर कर दिये जाते हैं उन अंशों के हैंड बिल्ज, फोटोग्राफ्स और पोस्टर आदि छापे जाते हैं और इस काम में बड़े बड़े धनी और पूंजीपत्तियों का गुट सम्मिलित हो गया है और जिन का विश्वास है ब्लैकमार्किटिंग में, ग्लोरिफिकेशन आफ़ सैक्स में और एडमाइरेशन आफ वायोलेंस में ? अगर यह सच है तो सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिए क्या स्टेप्स लिये हैं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I have said, the attention of the Government has been drawn to this and that is why the Government of India has written to the State Governments to keep a check on this. This fact was also brought before the Khosla Commission and that Commission has also mentioned that something has to be done to stop this.

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान की फिल्म इंडस्ट्री दुनिया में दूसरे नम्बर पर है ? क्या यह भी सच है कि हमारी फिल्म इंडस्ट्री का स्टैंडर्ड दिनों दिन गिरता जा रहा है और यूरोप के मुकाबले में हमारी फिल्में कम्पीट नहीं कर पा रही हैं ? मुझे याद है जब मैं 1959 में मास्को गया था तब चार हिन्दुस्तानियों को ही लोग जानते थे, उनका उनकी तरफ ही उनका रुख था, एक टैगोर, एक नेहरू, एक राज कपूर और एक नर्गिस। किसी दूसरे को वे नहीं जानते थे। स्टैंडर्ड को बनाए रखने के लिए और उसको ऊंचा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या काम किया है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि फिल्म इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के रास्ते में क्या बाधा है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My hon. friend has asked me if it is true that the Indian film industry is second in the world. I would say, quantity-wise, it is so. Last year, in the number of films produced in India, India was second only to Japan. So far as quality is concerned, I think, the hon. Member should not have made a sweeping judgment. Some good films have also been made and those films have made a mark not only in India but outside also. So far as the general trends is concerned, from time to time, we have been discussing it and the Film Censor Board has evolved a policy. It is to keep up with this that we are now thinking of taking steps to set up the Film Council as well so that even quality-wise, some better atmosphere could be created.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो पोस्टर निकलते हैं और चौराहों पर लगे रहते हैं उन में से कुछ पोस्टर अश्लील किस्म के भी होते हैं और इनका बहुत खराब प्रभाव लोगों पर पड़ता है। उदाहरण के लिए चुम्बन लेना, लिपट कर बैठना, लिपट कर सोना। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार के पोस्टरों पर सरकार प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कोई उपाय करने जा रही है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I have already submitted, we have drawn the attention of the State Governments towards this and, I hope, the State Governments will take note of it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस में राज्य सरकारें क्या करेंगी। ये पोस्टर फिल्म कम्पनियों द्वारा छापे जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये। दुनिया ऐसे ही चलती जाएगी।

RECOVERY OF DUES FROM EMPLOYERS TO EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

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*1476. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought the help of the State Governments to recover the mounting dues from the employers to the Employees Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) the total amount due from various establishments; and

(c) the reaction of State Governments in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S .C. JAMIR) : (a) and (c). Under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, the State Governments have been empowered to recover the provident fund dues as arrears of land revenue and also to sanction prosecutions of the defaulting establishments. At the Regional Meetings of Labour Ministers, the State Governments were also requested to extend their cooperation in the matter of speedy liquidation of arrears and they have assured their full cooperation in this regard.

(b) As on the 31st December, 1969 a sum of about Rs. 14 crores was due from the defaulting unexempted establishments.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : In view of the fact that these arrears are mounting year after year, I would like to know what specific steps the Central Government is proposing to take apart from the cooperation of the State Governments in this matter so that these recoveries could be made in time and the arrears realised.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : We are instituting proceedings for recoveries. We have filed 46,566 cases for recovery of arrears and also prosecutions. The amounts recovered are : in 1964-65—Rs. 1.42 crores; 1965-66—Rs. 1.57 crores; 1966-67—Rs. 2.8 crores; 1967-68—Rs. 1.71 crores; 1968-69—Rs. 2.2 crores and 1969-70—Rs. 2.5 crores. In this connection it would also be remembered that the total amount collected so far is about Rs. 1500 crores.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Every company comes to the Central Government at one time or another either for an import licence or some other kind of licence when sometimes there is an insistence whether the income tax dues have been paid up-to-date. May I know if similar opportunities would be taken by the Central Government also to require a certificate that the entire dues in the matter of employees provident fund have been paid before these licences or facilities are either offered or renewed to these companies ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : A very good suggestion.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : The Board of Trustees have appointed a Sub-Committee and the Sub-Committee has just completed its report. Apart from this, the Estimates Committee has also made certain recommendations. All these recommendations will be examined and also the suggestion made by the hon. Member will be taken into account while devising ways and means to recover the dues.

MR. SPEAKER : The question hour is over.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee regarding this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry the question hour is over. You may send it in writing to him.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

गंगनहर और भाखड़ा नहर को पानी उपलब्ध करना

S.N.Q. 30. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री प० ल० बारूपाल :
श्री रामजी राम :
श्री तुलमोहन राम :
श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान को नहरी पानी देना बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्रीगंगानगर में गंग-नहर तथा भाखड़ा नहर को पानी उपलब्ध न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त नहरों में पानी न होने के कारण इस गर्मी के मौसम में स्थानीय जनता को पानी की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यहां तक कि उनके जीवन के लिये भी खतरा पैदा हो गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) गंगनहर को और राजस्थान की भाखड़ा नहरों को पानी की सप्लाई पाकिस्तान से ले लिये गए पानी को ध्यान में रख कर उन के भागों के अनुसार की जा रही है।

(ग) इस समय पीने के लिये पानी देने हेतु नहरें पारी से चलाई जा रही हैं। क्योंकि गांवों में पानी को संचित करने के प्रबंध पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, इस लिये गंग नहर और भाखड़ा के कुछ क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की कठिनाई है।

(घ) शुष्क महीनों के दौरान नहरों की सप्लाई स्थिति में स्थायी सुधार पोंग बांध के पूरा होने पर संभव हो जाएगा।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगानगर, बीकानेर वगैरह में भयंकर जल-संकट है और यदि राजस्थान नहर पूरी हो गई होती तो यह संकट बहुत कुछ दूर हो गया होता और देश की खाद्य समस्या भी हल हो गई होती। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान को इन दरियाओं का पानी देने के बाद आप के पास कितना पानी बचता है और आप कितना पानी इन नहरों को दे रहे हैं इस क्षेत्र के जल संकट को दूर करने के लिए?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Today the amount of water that is flowing in Ravi and Beas is 13,000 cusecs. Leaving 4,000 cusecs to the pre-Partition users, the balance 9,000 cusecs will be divided between Punjab and Rajasthan. Rajasthan's share is 5,000 cusecs. Out of 5,000 cusecs, 2,700 cusecs is given to the Rajasthan Bhakra canal and 2300 cusecs is given to the Gang canal.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण: राजस्थान के जलसंकट को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या यहां अधिक पानी देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे क्योंकि यहां की स्थिति पंजाब और हरयाणा की अपेक्षा ज्यादा गंभीर है और यह भी देश का एक भाग है तो पंजाब से हमारा लगाव होते हुए भी हम यहां के जल संकट को देखते हुए यहां अधिक पानी देने के पक्ष में हैं? ..... (व्यवधान) ..... केवल 5 हजार क्यूजेक दे रहे हैं 13 हजार में से जब कि यहां के लोगों को पानी पीने को नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए मैं यह पूछ रहा हूं कि यहां के जल संकट को देखते हुए यहां ज्यादा जल छोड़ने के ऊपर विचार करेंगे और दूसरे यह कि पोंग डैम को जल्दी तैयार कराने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे और भीम डैम को भी तैयार कराने के लिए कार्यवाही करेंगे?

DR. K. L. RAO : In the month of April due to low rainfall there is low flow in the rivers and now the rivers are picking up and there will be no trouble and Rajasthan will get its due share. What the hon. Member has said is that additional water should be released for giving the drinking water in these areas. The only question is that these villages served by the canals do not have sufficient amount of storage capacity. When the canals are cut off as they are run by rotation and if there are no adequate storage capacities, the release of additional canal water alone will not help them. But anyway, I will take this up with Rajasthan Government if release of any additional water will be of use to them

to provide drinking water there. Regarding Pong Dam, we are trying to expedite it as much as possible. We cannot utilise fully the waters of Beas unless we complete the Pong Dam as early as possible. We hope it will be completed by 1973.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान को पानी-सप्लाई तो बन्द हो गई लेकिन न तो पोंग डैम बना और न राजस्थान कैनाल को ही कम्पलीट करने की कोई निश्चित अवधि निर्धारित हुई। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो पानी अतिरिक्त वहां पड़ा हुआ है उस अतिरिक्त पानी को राजस्थान कैनाल में उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से राजस्थान कैनाल को निश्चित रूप से कितने समय के अंदर कम्पलीट करने की योजना है और बीकानेर तथा गंगानगर आदि के इलाके में गर्मी के कारण बड़ी तेजी से जलसंकट बढ़ गया है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान कैनाल में तो पानी का उपयोग तभी हो सकता है जबकि कैनाल कम्पलीट हो जाय और वहां पानी नहीं मिला तो हजारों पशु मर जाएंगे और अकाल का संकट और भी गहरा हो जायगा, इसलिए भाखड़ा और गंगनहर का कितना पानी आप वहां अभी छोड़ने जा रहे हैं और राजस्थान सरकार से इस के बारे में राजस्थान में सरकार से निश्चित रूप से आप की क्या बातें हुई हैं? आप कितना पानी छोड़ने जा रहे हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO : With regard to Rajasthan canal we expect the first phase to be completed by the end of the 4th plan. We are trying to take up the second stage provided we get the funds. We are hoping to get some additional funds and we hope it will be completed by the 5th plan. The first phase will be completed in the next 3 or 4 years; and the second stage will take about 6 to 8 years. To repeat again what I have said, if any additional waters in Gang canal or the feeder canal will help in providing drinking water supplies, I will try to get that.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : After a visit to this area, I want to say about the horrible conditioons in these four or five drought affected areas of Rajasthan namely, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, and Barmer. They are living in horrible conditions and one has to travel 10 miles on a camel's back in order to fetch a pitcher of water.

Some people cannot drink saltish water. Therefore, they cover their stomach with wet bandages so that they may not feel thirsty. Such are the conditions in Rajasthan.

I want to know as to what the Government is doing to arrange to supply drinking water at least in these drought affected areas. Are they trying to solve the problem expeditiously? A question was posed by Shri Bora as to how you are going to utilise the released water by Pakistan by constructing these canals at an early date.

DR. K. L. RAO : As far as drinking water for Bikaner is concerned, Rajasthan canal will provide. For Jodhpur, water is supplied from Jawai reservoir. But, that has not got sufficient water. We are trying to divert water from Sei river so that adequate water may be available to Jodhpur area.

Regarding Barmer and Jaisalmer, the construction of Stage II of the Rajasthan Canal is in progress. When completed, it will give plenty of water to these areas. As regards Pong Dam, as I submitted already, we are trying to construct it as early as possible. I hope it will be completed in 1973.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

URDU SCRIPT IGNORED IN A.I.R. PUBLICATIONS

*1473. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the A.I.R. ignores Urdu script in their publications of every type; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

STATEMENT OF U.P. AGRICULTURE MINISTER REGARDING SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

*1477. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the U.P. Agriculture Minister's statement which appeared in *Times of India* on the 5th April, 1970 to the effect that adequate attention was not being paid to sugarcane development programme;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the U.P. Minister has written to Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATON (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such statement has appeared in the *Times of India* dated the 5th April, 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

ONLY FOREIGNERS REACTING TO INDIAN MUSIC TELEVISED

*1474. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Television Cameraman, invariably photographs foreigners, reacting to Indian music, Indian dance, Indian culture, Indian Budget etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Indians do not react suitably to these items or whether Indian Television is not suitable for Indian faces;

(d) whether it is a fact than on the Television, Shri Morarji Desai was shown as presenting the Budget instead of Shrimati Indira Gandhi; if so, the steps taken against the man who made the mistake; and

(e) the name of the Assistant Producer who presented the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Both the statements are not true.

(d) An old film showing Shri Morarji Desai presenting the budget was wrongly screened on 23-2-1970 for a few minutes. Suitable action has been taken against the officials responsible for this lapse.

(e) It is not in the public interest to disclose the name(s).

NEWSPRINT QUOTA POLICY

*1479. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent newsprint quota policy announced by Government has failed to meet the aspirations of the small newspapers;

(b) if so, the precise reactions, if any, received by Government from different categories of newspapers to the said policy; and

(c) the modifications, if any, contemplated in the light of these reactions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is the avowed policy of Government to foster the growth of small newspapers and their requirements in regard to newsprint, to achieve this objective, were kept in view while framing the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1970-71. Government feel that the small newspapers will find the Policy very much beneficial to them.

(c) Does not arise.

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF LAND IN WEST BENGAL AND STEPS TO RESTORE LAND TO LEGAL OWNERS

*1480. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases where land in West Bengal has been illegally and forcibly occupied;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some cases land of persons owing from 1 acre to 5 acres has also been forcibly occupied;

(c) whether it is a fact that in many cases, land has been forcibly occupied with the help of Naxalites and C.P.M. workers; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to restore the forcibly occupied land and in how many cases it has been done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATON (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Lands have been forcibly occupied in a large number of cases. The incidents of forcible occupation of lands vary from District to District and from Area to Area within the same District. Thus it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of such cases. In most cases lands forcibly occupied were vested lands belonging to State or lands under proceedings pending in Courts for cancellation of malafide transactions.

(c) In most cases the persons who forcibly occupied lands were organised and led by one or other of the political parties. C.P.M. party had moved in the matter in a large number of cases, but several political parties had also taken part with the object of securing local advantage in different areas of the State.

(d) The entire subject of land reforms is under active consideration of the West Bengal Government.

चौथी योजना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन तथा तार सेवाएं

*1481. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी योजना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सेवा के विस्तार तथा तार कार्यालय स्थापित करने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस प्रगति से संतुष्ट हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इस संबंध में क्या नये लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गए हैं और कौन-सी नई योजना बनाई गई है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह): (क) नीचे की तालिका में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन और तार सेवाओं के चौथी योजना के प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य और वास्तविक प्रगति दी गई है--

	चौथी योजना के लक्ष्य	1969-70 में प्रगति
(1) नये लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या	2,000	500
(2) ग्रामीण एक्सचेंजों से दिये गये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या	37,000	7,000
(3) नये तारघरों की संख्या	2,400	425

(ख) जी हां। योजना के लक्ष्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए पहले वर्ष की प्रगति संतोषजनक है।

(ग) लक्ष्यों में संशोधन करके उन्हें बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर लगातार विचार किया जाता है और यदि वित्तीय/सामग्री संबंधी साधन उपलब्ध हों तो योजना की मध्यावधि में उसका जायजा लेते समय इस तरह का संशोधन किया जा सकता है।

गन्ना, गुड़ और खांडसारी के मूल्यों में कमी के परिणाम स्वरूप उर्वरकों के मूल्य में कमी

*1482. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार गन्ना, गुड़ और खांडसारी के कम मूल्यों को देखते हुए उर्वरकों का मूल्य कम करने का है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : गन्ना और अन्य फसलों की कम कीमतों को देखते हुए, उर्वरकों के पूल मूल्यों में कमी करने का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। पूल मूल्य बिना लाभ तथा बिना हानि के आधार पर निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। यद्यपि इस वर्ष गुड़ और खांडसारी के मूल्य कम रहे तथापि अन्य फसलों के मूल्य अब भी लाभकारी हैं और उन फसलों के उगाने में उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से सन्तोषजनक आय प्राप्त होती है।

COMMERCIAL T. V. CONFERENCE

*1483. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Commercial Television Conference was held in New Delhi from April, 16th to 18th;

(b) whether the said Conference was sponsored, financed and attended by practically all the leading advertisers in the country;

(c) whether Government would approve of T.V. being utilised mainly for commercial advertising, instead of educational purposes in the early stages of its introduction in India; and

(d) if so, whether revenue of the Press is likely to be seriously affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference was sponsored by the Indian Society of Advertisers, Bombay.

(c) There is no proposal to introduce commercial advertising on television for the present.

(d) Does not arise.

INCREASE IN RATES OF P.P. TELEPHONES CALLS

*1484. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rates of the Particular Person Telephone Calls have been increased;

(b) if so, the extent of the increase and the authority under which they have been increased; and

(c) whether the rates of calls can be increased to any extent without bringing the matter to Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Particular person rates of trunk calls have been revised with effect from 1-5-69.

(b) The charges for Particular Person Calls, which were revised from 1-5-69 are as follows :—

	Basic Trunk call charges	Particular Person Call charge	
		Before 1-5-69	With effect from 1-5-69
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	0·50	0·50	0·25
2.	1·00	0·50	0·50
3.	2·00	1·00	1·00
4.	3·00	1·00	1·50
5.	5·00	2·00	2·50
6.	8·00	2·00	4·00
7.	12·00	4·00	6·00
8.	16·00	4·00	8·00

The revision in the rates was effected under the powers vested in the Central Government by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

(c) Although the power is vested with the Central Government, rules made for revision of tariff are required to be laid on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament at the first opportunity. This particular revision of tariffs was also placed before both the Houses of Parliament.

MEMORANDUM FROM GENERAL SECRETARY, BANGLA CONGRESS REGARDING FIXING OF CEILING OF INDIVIDUAL LAND HOLDING IN WEST BENGAL

*1485. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangla Congress favoured a refixing of ceiling on individual and holdings in West Bengal at a level lower than the existing 25 acres per individual and in this connection a memorandum was submitted to the Union Agriculture Minister by the Party General Secretary, Shri Sushil Dhara, in the month of April, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In a memorandum expressing views of Bangla Congress regarding land reforms in West Bengal, a suggestion has been made for reduction of the level of ceiling applicable to land owned by an individual. No further details have been given in the memorandum. The contents of the memorandum have been noted.

पूसा संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में बारानी खेती का परीक्षण

*1486. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित पूसा संस्थान में बारानी खेती के बारे में कोई परीक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन परीक्षणों से लाभ उठाने के बनाये गये कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था के विभिन्न प्रभागों के अन्तर्गत, अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों में बारानी खेती के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर परीक्षण सम्मिलित हैं। इस क्षेत्र में किए गए अधिक महत्वपूर्ण अध्ययनों का सम्बन्ध निम्न पर परीक्षण करना है :—(i) कटाव तथा मृदा संरक्षण (ii) बेहतर बिन्यास तथा जड़ बेधन के लिए खेती में सुधार (iii) मृदा के भौलिक तथा जैविक स्वरूपों के सुधार के लिए कार्बनिक पदार्थ तथा पौद अवशिष्ट

प्रबन्ध (iv) फसल के उपयोग के लिए जल-भण्डार (v) उर्वरकों तथा पर्णीय चारे का गहरा व्यवस्थित करना (vi) राइजोबिया की उपयुक्त किस्मों विशेषत: लवण सहिष्णु किस्मों द्वारा जैविक नाइट्रोजन निर्धारण और अम्लीय तथा क्षारीय मृदा परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत गोलीयुक्त जीवाणु संवर्धन के प्रयोग (vii) मौसम के प्रतिमानों के अनुरूप, अकेली दीर्घावधि फसलों की बजाय मिश्रित और दोहरी फसल (viii) सूखे से कम प्रभावित फोटो संवेदनाशून्य तथा शीघ्र परिपक्व होने वाली फसलें (ix) लघु उद्योग तथा निर्यात से आय के लिए सोयाबीन, उच्च प्रोटीनयुक्त मक्का, मैकरोनी गेहूं, अल्पावधि मंडी तथा रूई, साथ ही काजू, ताड़ का तेल खजूर, जैसी बहुवर्षीय फसलों का बोया जाना (x) अधिक उत्पादनलील चारे की घासें तथा अधिक प्रोटीन वाला बाजरा (xi) कृत्रिम गर्भाधान द्वारा, आस्ट्रेलिया के उष्ण भागों में वायुजलानुकूलित यूरोपीय उत्तम नस्लों का प्रयोग करके अज्ञातकुल पशुओं को जननिक रूप से क्रमोन्नत करना ।

(ग) वर्षा पोषित क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए मुख्य रूप से परीक्षणों से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर एक कार्यवाही कार्यक्रम भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था द्वारा तैयार किया गया है । बारानी खेती सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये का एक विकास कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत 12 राज्यों में 24 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनायें शुरू की जायेंगी । इन प्रयत्नों को अनुपूरित करने के लिए, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने 1.48 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से शुष्क कृषि भूमि संबंधी एक अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना तैयार की है । इस योजना में शुष्क भूमि परिस्थितियों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए नई तकनोलौजी को विकसित करने की दृष्टि से देश में विभिन्न नमी की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों और भूमि वाले 24 चुने हुए केन्द्रों में बहु-व्यवस्थित अनुसंधान को तीव्र करना सम्मिलित है ।

RIGHT TO STRIKE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

*1487. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has advised the Home Ministry not to take away the right to strike of the Central Government servants; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Home Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). There have been some consultations between the Home Ministry and the Labour Ministry on the subject and the matter is under examination.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

*1488. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has recently appealed to the people to consume as much sugar as possible because of surplus sugar stocks in the country;

(b) if so, what is the response from the people thereto;

(c) what is the surplus quantity of sugar at present in the stocks; and

(d) what efforts are being made to export the surplus stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATON (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The offtake of sugar this year is more than last year but Government would welcome further increase in consumption.

(c) The total internal consumption during the sugar year October 1969 to September 1970 may be of the order of 33 lakh tonnes as against the availability of about 55 lakh tonnes, including the carry over

stocks from the last season. In addition to such quantity as it may be possible to export, about ten lakh tonnes will be required for internal consumption during the three subsequent months till sugar from the next season's production becomes available.

(d) Under the provisions of the International Sugar Agreement, India can export during 1970 about 3.20 lakh tonnes of sugar. Arrangements have already been made for exporting about 2.25 lakh tonnes. The question of further exports is under examination.

RECORDING OF RADIO PEACE AND PROGRESS BROADCAST BY A.I.R.

*1489. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the A.I.R. records the broadcasts from Radio Peace and Progress regularly to note their tone of criticism;

(b) if so, the trend of criticism of this radio of U.S.S.R. against the Indian political parties particularly Congress (O), Swatantra and Jan Sangh ;

(c) the details of the charges levelled against each during last one year; and

(d) whether A.I.R. has refuted them and if not, whether Government have considered the desirability of allowing the setting up of a private radio to counter such proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : All India Radio monitors news and news commentaries in English broadcast by Radio Peace and Progress.

2. The radio has sometimes made critical references to Congress Party led by Shri Nijlingappa, Swatantra Party, Jana Sangh, and some other organisations. It is not possible to state specifically the "charges" made against these parties. Substantial portions of these broadcasts will have to be reproduced if the details of the criticism during the last one year are to be given.

3. All India Radio does not refute references made by other broadcasting organisations. It positively projects functioning of our democratic institutions. Government do not consider it advisable to allow setting up private radio to counter such criticism.

DISTRIBUTION OF BENAMI AND VESTED LAND TO LANDLESS TRIBALS AND HARIJANS IN WEST BENGAL

*1490. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to distribute Benami and vested lands in West Bengal to landless peasants, particularly tribals and Harijans; and

(b) whether Benami lands and vested lands illegally occupied in West Bengal have been or will be recovered and legally distributed to landless peasants of above categories without delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government have been distributing vested lands to eligible categories of landless agriculturists, *viz.*, (1) landless agricultural labour, (2) Landless Share croppers, and (3) small farmers holding less than two acres of land. Among them preference is given to Tribals and Harijans. The same procedure applies to Benami lands which have vested in Government as a result of proceedings under Section 6(5) West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act.

CONVERSION OF SUPER BAZAR INTO A CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME

*1491. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Super Bazar of Delhi is likely to be converted into a Central sector scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what would be the advantage for adopting this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) A proposal to this effect is under consideration.

(b) The Delhi Administration consider that the amount of financial assistance likely to be required by the Super Bazar cannot be accommodated within the plan outlay of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) The financial assistance given to the Super Bazar will be outside the plan outlay of the Union Territory of Delhi.

WORKING GROUP OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

*1492. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group on Social Security for Industrial Labour will be asked to report what similar measures should be introduced for other labour which is becoming conscious of its neglect by Government;

(b) the reasons for the group not to consider the increase in unemployment by 14 per cent for all entries in the live registers and 16.6 per cent for educated applicants and offer social security of at least a minimum wage to them;

(c) since there are increases in manpower surpluses of engineers and craftsmen, what steps the Ministry have taken to ascertain employment for them abroad; and

(d) the plans, if any, prepared by the Ministry for employment opportunities in rural areas, particularly for raising their standards of living ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is beyond the terms of reference of the Working Group.

(c) Special efforts are being made through our Missions abroad to send out surplus technical experts to friendly developing countries to assist them in their development programmes.

(d) It is expected that the increasing tempo of agricultural development is likely to create new employment opportunities in rural areas and also give fuller employment to those already engaged in agriculture.

DELAY IN DELIVERY OF DAK IN SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES

*1493. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in small cities, towns and villages in the country, the delivery of ordinary dak is deliberately delayed by the postmen; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) It is not correct to say that ordinary dak is deliberately delayed by postmen in small cities, towns and villages.

(b) Does not arise.

DESIRABILITY OF KEEPING INDIAN BROADCASTING AND T.V. FREE FROM FOREIGN INFLUENCE

*1494. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability to keep the broadcasting and television free from foreign influence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). It is the policy of Government to keep broadcasting and television free from foreign influence.

MACHINERY TO ASSIST PEASANTS IN LOCATING GROUND WATER FOR DIGGING IRRIGATION WELLS

*1495. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any machinery to assist the peasants to locate the availability of ground water to dig irrigation wells; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three agencies, namely, the Geological Survey of India, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation of the Department of Agriculture and the hydrogeological organisations set up in several States, are engaged in prospecting and assessment of available groundwater resources for promoting the groundwater development programme and assisting peasants in constructing irrigation wells/tubewells. The GSI has been mainly concentrating on prospecting (mostly through geo-physical techniques) and hydrogeological mapping. The E.T.O. has been carrying out exploratory drilling (including pumping tests) in areas considered to be groundwater worthy as a result of initial prospecting by the G.S.I. With further expansion of the groundwater development programme towards the end of the Third Plan, it was felt that the Central agency alone would not be able to provide the required day-to-day hydrogeological support to the expanding programme and groundwater development in hand. The Department of Agriculture therefore initiated in 1967 a Centrally sponsored scheme to set up hydrogeological organisations in the States which may be responsible for providing this immediate support. Several States have already set up hydrogeological units and the others are in the process of doing so. The activities of the State organisations include : (a) collection, compilation and analysis of the data available, (b) filling up the gaps in information by test drilling and other studies; (c) formulating and scrutinising development schemes; (d) disseminating available hydrogeological information in the form of maps, guidelines, pamphlets indicating the design and spacing of suitable wells for use by local agencies, private and public, concerned with ground water, and (e) providing consultancy service to the farmers in such matters as pin-pointing sites for the wells and design of the wells and the type and size of water lifting appliances to be installed.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITIES OF INDIAN FILMS

*1496. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Films in their theme and presentation compare favourably with films produced in the West and U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to improve the quality of Indian films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Every film whether produced in India or abroad has naturally its own theme and manner and quality of presentation. Therefore, a generalised comparison between Indian films and films produced in different countries in the West and in USSR will not be appropriate. The best Indian films compare favourably with the best films produced in the West and the USSR, and those have received international recognition at several Film Festivals.

(b) Does not arise.

सीरिया को चीनी मंडी का पाकिस्तान के हाथ में चला जाना

*1497. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत द्वारा सीरिया को सप्लाई की जाने वाली चीनी अब पाकिस्तान द्वारा सप्लाई की जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके फलस्वरूप चीनी उद्योग को संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। भारत सीरिया को चीनी की सप्लाई परम्परागत आधार पर नहीं करता है। केवल 1963 में सीरिया को लगभग 21,000 मीटरी टन कच्ची चीनी की थोड़ी सी मात्रा निर्यात की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

DAIRY PROJECTS IN BIG CITIES IN COLLABORATION WITH WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

*1498. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the details of the dairy project in collaboration with World Food Programme have been finalised;

(b) if so, the likely date of commencement of the project in different cities of the country;

(c) the total initial investment to be incurred by Government on the project; and

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in shifting the city cattle to the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement was signed on 4th of March, 1970 between the Government of India and the World Food Programme for the implementation of the Project for Milk Marketing and Dairy Development in India.

(b) The four Public Sector Milk Schemes in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras will commence recombining milk from skim milk powder and butter oil as soon as these commodities are received from the World Food Programme. The first consignments of skim milk powder and butter oil are expected to arrive at Indian ports by the middle of June, 1970.

(c) The initial investment of the Government towards the share capital of the Indian Dairy Corporation Ltd. is Rs. 1 crores. The Corporation will implement the Project for Milk Marketing and Dairy Development estimated to cost Rs. 95.40 crores to be generated from the sale of commodities donated by the World Food Programmes.

(d) Rs. 15.40 crores approximately.

SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE FARMS AND FRUIT ORCHARDS LABOUR TO BRING THEM UNDER PURVIEW OF E.P.F. ACT

*1499. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake the survey-work of agriculture, farms, fruit orchards labour to bring them within the purview of Employees Provident Fund Act;

(b) if so, how long it will take to complete the survey; and

(c) if not, why this category of labour which is lowest paid is being ignored ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The Employees Provident Funds Organisation is already conducting a survey of agricultural farms, fruit orchards etc. so as to assess the feasibility of extend-

ing the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, to these establishments.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to give any time limit as the matter will require further consideration after the completion of the survey.

(c) Does not arise.

FRAUD BY OFFICIALS OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA, CALCUTTA

*1500. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will be Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior official of Food Corporation of India in Calcutta has misappropriated Rs. 5,42,000 of Government money by fraud;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the 26th March, 1970, the official removed papers concerning the whole affairs from the office; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. On the basis of an unauthorised letter alleged to have been issued by an official of the Corporation, one of the roller flour mills in Calcutta delayed payment of Rs. 5,42,295 to the Food Corporation of India for wheat supplied to them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The amount has since been paid by the mills. The official concerned has been placed under suspension and the case entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र की सीमाओं पर अनाज की तस्करी

8807. **श्री मे० च० दीक्षित:** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र की सीमा पर स्थित क्षेत्रों में खाद्य पदार्थों के तस्कर व्यापार के कितने मामले पकड़े गये थे;

(ख) उनमें कितने मूल्य का अनाज पकड़ा गया था;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अनाज के तस्कर व्यापार को प्रभावी ढंग से रोकने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) से (घ): मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सरकारों से रिपोर्ट मंगवाई गई है और उनकी प्रतीक्षा है।

UNHYGIENIC CONDITIONS IN A.I.R.

8808. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) at what intervals the recording studios of the Delhi Station of All India Radio are swept and cleaned and the flies driven out;

(b) the name of the official who is responsible for maintaining cleanliness and hygienic conditions in the Delhi Station;

(c) the reasons why several lavatories remain dirty and clogged for days; and

(d) the reasons why the Delhi Station of All India Radio looks like the Super Market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Thorough cleaning of studios once a day and spot cleaning throughout the day from 7.00 hrs. to 23.000 hrs.

(b) Shri A. C. Anand, Studio Executive and Shri H. N. Banerjee, Caretaker.

(c) No lavatory has remained dirty and clogged for days.

(d) There is no question of comparison between Super Market and Delhi Station of A.I.R.

SHORT-FALL IN EXPENDITURE ON FORESTS

8809. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three Five-Year Plans in Central and States Sectors there has been a persistent short-fall in expenditure as compared to the financial provisions Forests;

(b) whether Government have been converted to the view that forests as such are useless items and left to its own fate; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this neglect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The all India figures relating to financial provisions and expenditure together with percentage utilization in respect of forestry development schemes both in the States and Central Sectors during the Three Five Year Plans are as under :—

(Rupees in Million)

	Allocations	Expenditure	%Utilization
State Sector	743·5	692·4	93
Central Sector .	93·4	64·1	69

(b) No, Sir. In view of the increasing demand for various forest products, the tempo of development in forestry sector has been stepped-up since the inception of the First Five Year Plan. As against an expenditure of Rs. 85 million in the First Plan, the expenditure in the Third Plan was of the order of over Rs. 459 million and proposed expenditure for Fourth Plan is Rs. 923 millions.

Various forestry developmental activities include raising of man-made forests, improving the techniques of logging, intensive utilization of lesser known species after proper seasoning and preservative treatment and increasing use of hardwoods in pulp and paper industry etc.

In order to assess the availability of specific raw material for various forest industries, UNDP/FAO Government of India Project *viz.* Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources was commenced in 1965. On the expiry of the period of this project, it is continued solely as a Government of India Project. For improving the tools and techniques of logging with a view to reducing wastage and effecting economy, Logging Training Centres Project is also in operation at present.

At the level of Central Government an all India Policy Body *viz.* Central Board of Forestry was constituted in 1952 to ensure integrated and coordinated development of forestry sector in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

TOTAL FOREST AREA AND EXPENDITURE THEREON

8810. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in possession of different data and facts about the forests in the country;

(b) if so, the total forest area in the country; and

(c) the break-up of the whole spending on forestry-for forest administration and development of forestry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are in possession of data and facts about forests in the country.

(b) Total forest area in the country during the year 1966-67 was reported as 75,351 thousand hectares.

(c) An amount of Rs. 52.04 crores was spent on account of administration and development of forestry in the country during 1966-67. Separate figures of expenditure for administration and development of forestry are not available.

DIRECT BROADCAST OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME FROM A.I.R. STATIONS

8811. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Stations of All India Radio from which the National Programme is directly broadcast with a special copy for each station;

(b) the total number of copies made out of the National Programme and the number of them wiped out after the broadcast;

(c) the name of members of the Central Music Unit who approve the National Programme and the specific qualifications of each member for this purpose;

(d) whether tapes of the National Programmes are kept in archives of All India Radio;

(e) if so, on what subjects; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 16.

(b) 16 copies are made but these are all erased after broadcast and the original is returned to the parent Station.

(c) (i) Dr. K. C. D. Brahaspati, Chief Adviser Music. He is M.A., Ph.D., D. MUS., Sangeet Mahamahopadhaya, Vidya-Martand.

(ii) Smt. V. S. Ram, Deputy Chief Producer Music. She is a Sangeet Visharad.

(iii) Shri Dinkar Kaikini, Music Producer. Sangeet Visharad and an eminent performing musician of 'A' grade.

(iv) Shri Emani Sankara Sastri, Chief Producer, Karnataka Music. He is an eminent Veena artist and is graded 'Top-ranking'.

(v) Shri Anil Biswas, Chief Producer, Light Music (Hindi).

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Some tapes, of both vocal and instrumental music are retained depending on the quality of performance and the standing and reputation of the musician.

(f) Does not arise.

CREATION OF BUFFER STOCK OF FOODGRAINS

8812. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of each type of foodgrain to be added to the buffer stock during the year 1970; and

(b) the quantity of each of them to be imported and how far the buffer stocks would be fed from the country's own production during 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is proposed to build up a buffer stock of 3.5 million tonnes of wheat and rice by the end of 1970. This will be in addition to pipeline stocks which are meant for current consumption. Separate targets for wheat and rice have not been fixed.

(b) The import requirements for the calendar year 1970 have been assessed at 4 million tonnes consisting of 3.7 million tonnes of wheat and the balance of rice. The stocks of foodgrains with the Government are composed of foodgrains procured from internal sources and imported. These stocks are constantly turned over by utilising the older stocks for current consumption. The stocks with Government at any given point of time include the buffer stocks as well as the stocks required for current consumption, the one being inseparable from the other. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate how far the buffer stocks

will be fed from internal production and how far from imports.

GROUND BASED T.V. NET-WORK

8813. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that ground-based T.V. net-work would be more useful for India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The main stay of the TV net-work in the country would be conventional TV net work which is ground based and answers needs of the region in which it is located.

(b During the current phase of development, TV stations will be established at Bombay, Srinagar and Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur/Lucknow. Delhi Station will be expanded. Further expansion of the ground based TV net work would be undertaken in the subsequent phases.

VALUE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT A.I.R. STATION, DELHI

8814. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number, type and value of musical instruments at the Delhi Station of All India Radio and the number of them in working order;

(b) the manner in which they are stored and looked after from day to day and at what interval they are dusted;

(c) whether there is a register for recording the issue and return of musical instruments from day to day;

(d) if so, the name of the person who maintains this register if not, why not;

(e) the number of persons employed to look after the instruments and their annual salary; and

(f) the reasons why a dozen 'pakhawajas' (two sided drums) are kept vertically in Studio No. 2 without even a cushion to protect the instruments from floor dust and temperature ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3427/701].

(b) Special covered racks and steel trunks with locking arrangements are in the Store Room to keep the instruments. There are also racks attached to the Music Studios for the instruments. Some stands are also provided in the Music Studios for keeping the Instruments properly, when not in use. The instruments are cleaned daily.

(c) There are two separate registers, one for issuing the instruments to the Artists and the other one for issuing instruments for outside broadcast programmes.

(d) and (e). There are two Caretakers of instruments—Shri V. S. Mani and Shri K. Krishnaswamy. As Staff Artists, they draw emoluments totalling Rs. 5575.20 and Rs. 4925.40 per year respectively.

(f) There are 7 Pakhawajas and 16 Mridangams at the Station. Only three or four Pakhawajas and five to six Mridangams are kept in Studio No. 2 for daily use. These are kept in the Studio with Bayans on the floor which is covered with carpets; hence there is no need to keep cushions under them.

DEHYDRATION OF MANGOES

8815. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiments have been conducted to de-hydrate the mangoes recently; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. Some experiments have been conducted to de-dydrate the mangoes at Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore recently.

(b) Products like mango cereal flakes, mango powder (Amchur) and mango dried pulp (Ampapar) have been prepared successfully from raw mangoes and mango pulp. Commercial production of many of these products has already been taken up by some of the industrial concerns.

HIGH BREED VARIETIES OF FOOD CORPS AND OILSEED KHURASANI IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA

8816. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that three food crops of Noagli and Warai and the important oilseed Khurasani are the main crops in the tribal areas of Nasik, Dhulia, Thana and Chandrapur district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government think that research to prepare high breed varieties of them is very necessary;

(c) whether Government have done any work in this regard in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the activities at present in hand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra has done some work in the past for the selection of superior yielding varieties of the millets—*Nagli* (*Eleusine Coracana*) and *Warai* (*Panicum miliaceum*). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has formulated during the Fourth Five Year Plan and put into operation, the All India Coordinated Millets Improvement Project at a total estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs, spread over the Fourth Plan period, for the improvement of bajri and lessor millets including *Nagli* and *Warai*. Under this project, a centre has been located at Vijapur in Maharashtra.

Khorasani, also known as *Khorasani ajwain* (*Hyoscymus niger*), is a herb, the leaves of which are used as medicine and the seeds (which bear essential oil) as condiments. Research for the improvement of this plant has been taken up under the All-India scheme on the establishment of regional stations in medicinal and aromatic plants sponsored by Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

SUGAR PRICES FIXED FOR MAHARASHTRA

8817. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE . Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed lower prices for sugar produced in the sugar factories in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the special reasons for this;

(c) whether Government propose to subsidise the loss due to these lower prices, both to the sugar factories and to the cane producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The ex-factory prices of levy sugar of sugar factories in Maharashtra, as in the rest of the country, have been fixed on the basis of the zones and cost schedules recommended by the Tariff Commission. The cost schedules were prepared by the Commission after taking into account the actual cost of production of selected representatives factories in each zone. The estimated average recovery and average duration of the crushing season of the factories in the respective zones was also taken into account in fixing the levy prices.

(c) Does not arise.

SUBSIDY FOR AGRICULTURAL BUNDING IN TRIBAL BLOCKS OF NASIK DISTRICT MAHARASHTRA

8818. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a system of giving subsidy to agricultural bunding in the tribal blocks of Nasik district;

(b) if so, whether Government think that many of the bunds are washed away in the very first monsoon that follows the work; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government think it necessary thereto survey the area and advise the agriculturists to avoid this waste both to the Government as also to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, subsidy equal to twenty five per cent of total cost of bunding is given through out Maharashtra State including Tribal Blocks in Nasik District.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PAPER-PULP UNITS AT NASIK

8819. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the jungle produce like Teak, Bamboo and leaves of Aapta and Tembhurni are found in abundance in the tribal areas of Nasik District;

(b) if so, whether Government think it worthwhile to start its processing units in the public sector or as cottage industries such as paper-pulp factory at Nasik;

(c) whether there are any plans with the Government in this respect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

INTRODUCTION OF CENTRAL LABOUR LAWS IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

8820. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the further steps taken to introduce Central Labour Laws in public undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) whether non-application of Central Labour Laws is one of the greatest cause of industrial unrest; and

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The relevant Central labour laws are already applicable to the one public undertaking under the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.

कूड़ा-करकट से कार्बनिक (आर्गेनिक) खाद तैयार करने के लिये कारखाने स्थापित करना

8821. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये तरीकों के आधार पर शहरों के कूड़े-करकट से अच्छी किस्म की आर्गेनिक खाद तैयार करने के लिये सरकार का विचार किन-किन बड़े शहरों में कारखाने स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और क्या दिल्ली में भी ऐसा कारखाना खोला जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषी, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) शहर के कूड़े से कार्बनिक खाद बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने का सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है । परन्तु सरकार, राज्य सरकारों से इस बात की सिफारिश करती रही है कि शहरी कूड़े से कार्बनिक खाद का उत्पादन करने के लिए जो नगर पालिकाएं अथवा निगम चाहें मार्गदर्शी परियोजना के आधार पर कम्पोस्ट प्लान्ट स्थापित कर सकती है । कुछ नगर-निगमों ने विशेष कर दिल्ली, पूना, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता एवं बंगलौर की नगर निगमों ने इस प्रकार के प्लांट स्थापित करने की इच्छा प्रकट की है । इन निगमों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे इस कार्य के लिए व्यापारिक बैंकों से धन प्राप्त करें । आशा है कि कृषि पुनर्वित्तीय निगम ऐसे बैंकों को पुनर्वित्तीय सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगी । मैसूर सरकार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भी अपनी चौथी योजना में क्रमशः बंगलौर तथा दिल्ली की निगमों को कम्पोस्ट प्लान्टों के लगाने के लिएवित्तीय सहायता के लिए आवश्यक निधि की व्यवस्था की है ।

(ख) पूना नगर निगम ने तो पहले ही कम्पोस्ट प्लान्ट तथा मशीनरी के सम्भरण के लिए निविदाएं आमन्त्रित की हुई हैं, जिनकी इस समय जांचपड़ताल की जा रही है । दिल्ली नगर निगम कृषि वित्त निगम अथवा स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया से ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है । निगम ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए गृह मन्त्रालय की अनुमति प्राप्त करने का भी प्रयास कर रही है ।

FLOUTING OF LABOUR LAWS BY MINE OWNERS IN DHANBAD AND ASANSOL AREAS

8822. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that labour laws are being flouted by the Mine owners in Dhanbad and Asansol areas with the help of anti-social elements; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check unfair labour practice in those mines ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Complaints about unfair labour practices or infringements of labour laws, whenever received, are duly looked into and appropriate action taken by the enforcement machinery where called for. It would not be correct to say that the relevant laws are allowed to be flouted in general or with impunity.

NAMES OF SHAREHOLDERS OF IMPACT PUBLICATION (PVT.) LTD.

8823. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the reasons for not disclosing the names in the list of shareholders of Impact Publication (Pvt.), Ltd. submitted to the Registrar of Newspapers, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and published in the Citizen and Weekened Review of 14th March, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Under the Press and Registration of Books Act and the Rules thereunder, the publisher of a newspaper is required to furnish to the Press Registrar in his annual statement and in the particulars to be published in the first issue after the last day of February of each year, the names and addresses of individuals who own it and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital. The Impact Publications Private Ltd., bring out the fortnightly 'THE CITIZEN AND WEEKENED REVIEW. The publisher has submitted to the Press Registrar the requisite information in regard to the ownership in his annual statement for the calendar year 1969. He has also published in the prescribed form the names and addresses of shareholders holding more than one per cent of the capital as on 10-3-1970

in the first issue following 28-2-1970, as required under the relevant rule of the Registration of Nespapers (Central) Rules.

COLLABORATION OF COLIN ROSSER WITH INDIAN COMPANY

8824. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one Colin Rosser has entered into collaboration with Shri Pran Chopra of New Delhi;

(b) the scope and terms of this collaboration as approved by Government;

(c) whether Government have found out through the Embassies, High Commissions in U.K. & U.S.A. and the Security Control Police in Calcutta about the real-life existence of any Colin Rosser now apparently living at Old Dunnings, Swallonfield Road, Arborfield Cross, Berkshire while in fact he is an official of a Foreign Foundation now based in India; and

(d) whether this 'Colin Rosser' has invested in any limited company patronized by Shri Jai Prakash Narain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTNG; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member may please refer to the reply given to Lok Sabha Question No. 1434 answered on 5th May, 1970. M/s. The Impact Publications Private Limited are the publishers of the fortnightly, 'Citizen and Weekend Review', New Delhi. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

EDUCATIVE FILMS

8825. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps his Ministry has taken to make films the medium of information on better living and character building;

(b) whether Government would create annual awards for films in each language which lead in imparting the above subjects;

(c) whether Government would create awards for films with simple sets according to the reality of the Story and with the economy necessary for wider popularisation of films through low cost; and

(d) whether the State Governments would be advised that films certified with educative value be exempted from entertainment tax when exhibited in rural area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) : (a) In addition to the production and release of documentary films and newsreels, some of them dealing with national problems, this Ministry have also instituted awards for films including films on national integration and other social, educational and instructional themes. A scheme to advance loans to producers through the Film Finance Corporation Ltd, a public undertaking is also in operation.

(b) The National Award Scheme already includes awards for outstanding films in regional languages.

(c) The national film awards, instituted with a view to encouraging the production of films of high technical standards and of aesthetic values, cover films of all types provided they come up to the required standard.

(d) No, Sir. Exemption from entertainment tax is a State subject and the exhibitor would have to seek exemption in individual cases. However, films with educative value are screened in rural areas through the Directorate of Field Publicity as free shows.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MINOR IRRIGATION CORPORATION

8826. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHARIFF:
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to establish a Minor Irri-

gation Corporation in the States on the lines of Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of schemes received from the State Governments thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Department of Agriculture had initiated a proposal to establish a Minor Irrigation Corporation on the analogy of the Rural Electric Corporation already set up in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The proposal visualised creating special fund for financing viable minor irrigation schemes (mostly tubewells, lift irrigation and storage works) in the more progressive areas of the States. On further consideration, however, the proposal was not found feasible on the ground that there was as yet no suitable agency in the States (like the State Electricity Boards in the case of Rural Electric Corporation) to whom loans would be advanced by the proposed Corporation for implementing minor irrigation schemes. Another ground was that the Agricultural Refinance Corporation was already allocating a larger part of their funds to minor irrigation programmes through the land development banks.

(c) Does not arise.

ALLOTMENT OF PLOT TO SHRI NATHU SINGH IN VILLAGE BARWALA BY DELHI ADMINISTRATION

8827. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Village Barwala, Delhi Administration one bingha (*i.e.*, 1008 sq. yards) of residential land which formerly belonged to certain Muslims was temporarily allotted to Shri Nathu Singh in 1951 by the then Chief Settlement Commissioner, Rehabilitation, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that subsequently some other residential land was permanently allotted to him according to his entitlement by the then Ministry of Rehabilitation, New Delhi:

(c) whether it is also a fact that the residential land which was temporarily allotted to Shri Nathu Singh was given plot Nos. and was auctioned on the spot by the Ministry of Rehabilitation without cancelling the temporary allotment order; and

(d) if the replies to Part (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, what steps have since been taken by his Ministry to safeguard the interests of the person(s) who purchased that land in public auction by giving the highest bid?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The temporary allotment of Shri Nathu Singh on monthly rental basis has since been cancelled on the 23rd July, 1969. His appeal against the cancellation also stands rejected, and it has been decided that he has no claim to or concern with this property. Consequential action to have vacant possession delivered to the auction purchaser is in hand.

भू-सुधार विधियां आयोग

8828. श्री क० मि० मधुकर: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिंसा की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं पर रोक लगाने के लिये काश्तकारी अधिकारों को नियमित करने वाले कानूनों में आमूल परिवर्तन करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा बनाई गयी योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भूमि सुधार कानूनों को नई दिशा देने तथा भूमि की एकाधिकारिक पद्धति को समाप्त करने के लिये कुछ कानूनी तथा प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे : (क) से (घ). विस्तृत भूमि सुधार के लिये कई राज्यों में उपाय किये गये हैं। नवम्बर, 1969 में मुख्य मंत्रियों के भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी सम्मेलन में, कानून तथा कार्यान्वयन के अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए अन्य राज्यों में ऐसे कदमों को उठाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया था। भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी अधिक उपायों के लिये मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का संक्षिप्त विवरण, ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस के सम्बन्ध में 2 दिसम्बर, 1969 को लोकसभा के पटल पर पहले ही रख दिया गया है। भूमि राज्य सूची में होने के कारण, ये सिफारिशें प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थानीय परिस्थितियों तथा स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार क्रियान्वित की जानी हैं।

TRACTOR COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS

8830. SHRI NAMBIAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a statement giving particulars of the Tractor Collaboration agreements approved by the Joint Commissioner of Machinery in the years 1967 to 1969 be placed on the Table;

(b) whether these agreements were approved by the Joint Commissioner of Machinery without his having sufficient Technical qualifications; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such unqualified men being posted in highly technical posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) During 1967 to 1969 seven tractor collaboration agreements were approved by Government as indicated below :

Name of the Firm	Make of Tractor
1. M/s. Ghaziabad Engg. Private Ltd., New Delhi.	DT. 14B/T. 25
2. M/s. Perfect Tractors Ltd., Patiala.	Hanomag
3. M/s. Indian Agro Machines, Bombay.	Rs-09
4. M/s. Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., Poona.	Deutz (D-3006, 4006, 6006, and 9006)
5. M/s. Prem Agro Eng. Corporation, Delhi.	U-650 & 651 and U-500
6. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	Ford-3000
7. Dr. R. Kemal, Hydera-Guldner bad.	

The tractor manufacturing units submit their proposals for entering into collaboration agreement with foreign parties to Government in the Ministry of Industrial Development, I.T. and Company Affairs. These proposals are examined by DGTD (Agro. Ind. Dte.), C.S.I.R., D.C. (SSI), Departments of Agriculture and Industrial Development. The comments furnished by these organisations on the proposed terms of collaboration, the suitability of the machine and the feasibility and essentiality of the proposed collaboration and placed before the Foreign Investment Board for consideration and recommendation. Thereafter the collaboration agreements are approved by the Ministry of Industrial Development, Government of India. It would, therefore, be observed that Joint Commissioner of Machinery in the Department of Agriculture is not the competent authority to approve tractor collaboration agreements.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS WITH FOREIGN COLLABORATION

8831. SHRI NAMBIAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the collaboration for tractors—Rumanian, East German and West German—was approved for a single Indian Firm or an individual connected with the manufacture of all the three types of Tractors;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of Tractors imported from these three countries during the last 3 years, the total value and the orders pending and those to be placed thereof; and

(d) whether any of them Prototyped was rejected by the Andhra Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation in bulk quantity, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of India in the Ministry of Industrial Development, I.T. & C.A. (Department of Industrial Development) have approved in principle the proposal of M/s. Prem Agro Engg. Corporation, New Delhi, for the manufacture of Rumanian tractors (U-500 of 50 HP and U-650 and 651 of 65 HP) for capacity of 5,000 Nos. per annum in collaboration with M/s. Industrial Export of Rumania. Another scheme of M/s. Indian Agro Machines, Bombay for the manufacture of RS-09 tractors of 20 HP for a capacity of 10,000 Nos. per annum in collaboration with M/s. Traktorenwerke Schoenebeck, Berlin, GDR has also been approved in principle. Both these units propose jointly to set up a factory, *viz.* United Auto Tractors at Hyderabad. Neither party had indicated in their original application or collaboration proposals the names of the Directors and had promised to submit the names later. From the available material at that time, it was not possible to draw any conclusion that there was any connection between these two applicants. In accordance with the revised licensing policy the above units have been asked to submit applications for the grant of Industrial licence.

As regards collaboration with West Germany, three schemes have been approved in principle, *viz.* (1) M/s. Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., Poona with M/s. Klockner Humboldt Deutz AG Koln of West Germany for the manufacture of Deutz tractors; (2) M/s. Perfect Tractors Ltd. Patiala with M/s. Rheinstabl Hanomag of West Germany for the manufacture of Hanomag (32 HP) tractors and (3) Dr. R. Kemal with M/s. Linde Guldner of West Germany for the manufacture of Guldner tractors. From the applications received, it is not possible to draw any conclusion on any connection with any of the above two parties.

(c) During 1968-69 it was decided to import 1,000 Nos. of Super UTOs tractors and 3,000 Nos. of RS-09 tractors from Rumania and East Germany, respectively. Of these, 1,000 Nos. of Super UTOs tractors valued at Rs. 150.28 lakhs and 2,000 nos. of RS-09 tractors valued at Rs. 212.00 lakhs have so far been received. Letter of Credit for the balance 1,000 nos. of RS-09 tractors is yet to be opened.

During 1969-70 it was decided to import 3,000 Nos. of U-650 and 651 from Rumania and 7,000 Nos. of RS-09 tractors from GDR. Of these, 900 Nos. of U-650-& 651 tractors valued at Rs. 181.05 lakhs have since been shipped arrived. Orders for 100 Nos. of U-650 tractors valued at 19.89 lakhs are pending with the Rumanian suppliers. Orders for the balance Rumanian tractors are yet to be placed.

(d) Andhra Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation have reported certain defects in RS-09 tractors. These are being examined by the Technical Experts of this Ministry and the GDR technicians. Further orders would be placed for RS-09 tractors only after their final findings are known and a decision arrived at on these.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में श्रमिकों द्वारा भाग लेना

8832. **श्री शशि भूषण** क्या श्रम: तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने कारखानों, विशेषकर सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों के प्रबन्धक में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधित्व की प्रतिशतता के बारे में परम्परायें स्थापित करने के लिये कोई नीति निर्धारित की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विशेष रूप से सरकारी उपक्रमों से संबंधित नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) (क) और (ख) : सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कुछ वर्गों के प्रबंधकीय बोर्डों में एक श्रमिक प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित करना सिद्धांतत: मान लिया है । परन्तु वह प्रतिनिधि ऐसा होना चाहिये जो उपक्रम में वस्तुत: काम कर रहा हो । इस निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने से संबंधित ब्यौरा तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

EMPLOYMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY GRADUATES UNDER FOURTH PLAN

8833. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that during the Fourth Five Year Plan there is likely to be surplus of Agricultural Graduates and Veterinary Graduates; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to increase avenues of greater employment for such Graduates who are likely to be rendered unemployed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. According to a study conducted by the Department of Agriculture entitled. "Technical Manpower for Indian Agriculture", the likely surpluses of agricultural graduates and veterinary graduates at the end of the IVth Five Year Plan period will be 8950 and 1915 respectively.

(b) So far as unemployed agricultural graduates are concerned, the following specific steps have been taken. Item (i) relates to the unemployed veterinary graduates also.

(i) In regard to persons with a degree in agriculture or veterinary science or agricultural engineering, the State Bank of India has launched a scheme for providing credit with a view to enabling such persons to embark on self-employment schemes. Other banks too may be prepared to consider such cases. These facilities have been brought to the notice of all State Governments and they have been requested to take steps to assist suitable persons with any of the above qualifications in securing bank credit. The State Governments have also been advised to enter into a dialogue with the Agricultural Finance Corporation who have stated that a number of agricultural graduates would be required by banks to support the large scale expansion of agricultural finance.

(ii) The fertilizer and pesticides industries have been requested to consider giving preference to persons with a degree in agriculture in the appointment of dealers, since such a development would not only provide employment to these persons, but will also make it possible to combine specialised advice with sale of inputs. The response from the fertiliser industry in this regard has been encouraging.

(iii) With a view to providing greater employment opportunities to unemployed engineers and diploma holders in agriculture and allied subjects, the Government of India has drawn up a scheme for establishment of 2,000 Rural Service Centres

during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The scheme envisages grant of loans to the unemployed engineers and diploma holders through the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks, Agro-Industries Corporations etc. for acquiring agricultural machinery, workshop equipment, etc. Each Centre would provide employment opportunities to about 10 persons and by the end of the Plan period, the scheme is likely to absorb 20,000 persons. The Centres would preferably be set up in the areas where Agro-industries Corporations and other agencies are not operating. The scheme has been circulated to various State Governments for their comments and the response is quite encouraging.

With a view to enabling the average farmer to avail of the facilities of mechanised farming, a scheme has also been drawn up for establishment of agricultural machinery hiring centres throughout the country under the Fourth 5-Year Plan. These hiring Centres would be set up by the Agro-Industries Corporations. These Centres are also likely to utilise the services of surplus engineering personnel. Some of the Corporations like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already set up such Centres and the other Corporations are also taking necessary steps in this direction.

राजस्थान में भीलवाड़ा जिले की खान दुर्घटना में मारे गये मजदूर

8834. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:
श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास:

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) जिले में मूलारगांव के निकट खान में हुई दुर्घटना में अनेक मजदूर मारे गये तथा कई अन्य घायल हुए; और

(ख) इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण हैं और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रमतथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) (क) 5 अप्रैल, 1970 को जिला भीलवाड़ा की मूशा गारनेट खान में हुई एक दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप 7 व्यक्तियों के मर जाने की सूचना मिली।

(ख) यह दुर्घटना 12 मीटर की ऊंचाई से दीवार के गिर जाने के कारण हुई।

Demand for Increase in Price of Sugar

8835. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories which have represented to the Government that they are either incurring losses or are making no profits at all;

(b) whether the sugar industry has demanded an increase in the price of sugar; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Sugar factories in some States—mainly in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Haryana and Assam—represented for fixation of higher prices of levy sugar produced in 1969-70.

(c) The prices of levy sugar have been fixed on the basis of the 15 zones and the cost schedules recommended by the Tariff Commission and accepted by Government. It is not possible to fix prices on a different basis. However, Government have reviewed the position in respect of estimates of recovery and duration of the season in consultation with the concerned State Governments and have revised the prices as under on the basis of revised estimates:

Price exclusive of excise duty in rupees per quintal of D-29 ISS. Grade

	Fixed on 1-3-70	Revised on 23-4-70
Central U. P. . .	120·27	125·34
East U.P. . .	122·85	126·40
North Bihar . .	123·13	128·67
South Bihar . .	137·42	147·86
Gujarat . . .	115·09	119·16
Maharashtra . .	110·03	117·60

Position in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore is under consideration in view of the writ petitions filed by factories in these States in the High Courts and the orders passed thereon.

FISH POWDER INDUSTRY

8836. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after 1947. Government failed to include fish powder industry in the Public Sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has been spending large amounts of foreign exchange on import of foodstuffs to meet the shortage of food; and

(c) the reasons for failure to establish fish powder industry in the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is presumed that the reference is to fish protein concentrate, which is a fish product in the form of powder, in regard to which experiments are being carried out in several countries for commercial manufacture, preservation and use as an article of human diet. There was no question of manufacturing fish protein concentrate except under laboratory conditions in 1947. In fact, techniques of manufacture of the concentrate on a commercial scale have still not been perfected. The stage of technological advance made in regard to the concentrate is illustrated by the fact that commercial preparations of fish protein concentrate are still not approved by the Food & Drugs Administration of the United States for human consumption in the United States except when prepared from a particular variety of fish and subject to several rigorous conditions of use. Government of India have been taking careful note of technological developments in this field. Research on manufacture of fish protein concentrate is being carried out in Central Institute and some State Government laboratories.

(b) The foodstuffs which are being imported are mainly cereals. These are being imported on a large but rapidly diminishing scale. Fish is not being imported except in negligible quantities for certain special requirements as in the tourist trade. The demand for fish in fresh or dried condition at present exceeds the supply. Fish protein concentrate, while contributing to the diversification of fish products, does not add to the availability of food. Its role would be as a protein additive to various food preparations.

(c) As commercial production of the concentrate has still not been developed to a stage at which it can safely be used as an article of human diet, it is premature to introduce large-scale manufacture of the concentrate whether in the public or private sector. While a cautious approach is being adopted in this regard, research is being continued to ensure that we keep abreast of technological developments in this field.

EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE OF VANASPATI AND SUGAR ON POOR PEOPLE

8837. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three years due to inefficiency and dishonesty of the industrialists, poor people who are 80 per cent of the whole population suffered miserably on account of artificial shortage of vanaspati and sugar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was an intrigue between officers and industrialists; if not, who was responsible for this sad affair; and

(c) whether any criminal cause or cases were registered in this period against any officer or industrialist and if not, whether some very high-ups are involved in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). There has been no artificial shortage of sugar during the last three years. Except for a few brief periods, the supply position in respect of vanaspati was also generally satisfactory.

(b) No, Sir. The occasional shortages of vanaspati were either of a seasonal nature or were due to short supply of raw oils resulting from dislocation of rail traffic due to floods, fire-men's strike or very high prices etc.

(c) Does not arise.

EXPENDITURE ON PLANT PROTECTION OF COTTON AS RECOMMENDED BY HIGH POWER COMMITTEE

8838. SHRI N. R. LASKAR
SHRI MAYAVAN
SHRI DHANDAPANI
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the report of the High Power Committee stipulating an expenditure of Rs. 8.4 crores on plant protection in the plan period; and

(b) what are the other recommendations and the steps to be taken to step up cotton yield ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The High Power Committee on Export-Oriented Agricultural Commodities of this Ministry had not made such a recommendation. However, this Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade had asked for additional outlay of Rs. 8.40 crores for the remaining years of Fourth Plan, in order to provide 50% subsidy on operational charges for aerial spraying in that irrigated and assured rainfall areas and 100% subsidy on operational charges for aerial spraying in the dry farming areas as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This is under consideration.

PL-480 WHEAT IMPORTS

8839. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that PL-480 wheat is sold to us at international prices and has to be shipped in U.S. ships, the freight of which is charged in dollars three time the international rate;

(b) whether the wheat, if not purchased by India, will rot in U.S. godowns or will be dumped into the sea, fetching nadding nothing to U.S. Wealth; and

(c) if so, the reasons for obliging U.S.A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) PL-480 wheat is purchased by the India Supply Mission, Washington, in the open market. The PL-480 regulations require that at least half of the PL-480 foodgrains must be shipped in U.S. flag vessels. The freight of U.S. flag vessels is higher than that of non-U.S. flag vessels; but the freight liability of the Government of India in the case of such U.S. vessels is limited only to the freight rate applicable to non-U.S. flag vessels. The difference between the U.S. flag rate and the non-U.S. flag rate is borne by the U.S. Government.

(b) The Government of India has no information as to what would be the plan of U.S. Government with regard to the wheat in U.S.A. if U.S.A. did not sell wheat to India under PL-480.

(c) India gets wheat from U.S.A. under PL-480 because of its need and not to oblige U.S.A.

ADVICE OF FOREIGN EXPERT ON CULTIVATION OF BANANAS

8840. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign specialist was invited by Government for cultivation of bananas; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made by him in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA IN STATES

8841. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total irrigated area in each State in 1966-67 and 1968-69, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The required information for the year 1966-67 is given in the Annexure. The information in respect of 1968-69 is not available.

Annexure 1

Gross Irrigated Area in India—1966-67

(*provisional*)

Thousand Hectares

Sl. No	Name of State	Gross irrigated Area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,825
2.	Assam	612(a)
3.	Bihar	2,010
4.	Gujarat	1,072(b)
5.	Haryana	1,736
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	301(b)
7.	Kerala	527
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,113
9.	Maharashtra	1,388(b)
10.	Mysore	1,187
11.	Nagaland	12(d)
12.	Orissa	1,141(e)
13.	Punjab	3,350
14.	Rajasthan	2,121
15.	Tamil Nadu	3,372
16.	Uttar Pradesh	7,162
17.	West Bengal	1,499(c)
	TOTAL STATES	32,428
	Union Territories	326
	GRAND TOTAL	32,754

(a) relates to the year 1953-54.
(b) relates to the year 1965-66.
(c) relates to the year 1964-65.
(d) relates to the year 1956-57.
(e) relates to the year 1955-56.

PRIORITY FOR ASSISTANCE FOR LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME

8842. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether availability of sub-soil and river water and consequent demand for lift irrigation will be considered as a priority for giving assistance to States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in drawing up the guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to the procedure in vogue, Central assistance to the States is given in block loans and grant for the Annual Plan as a whole and is not related to individual programme or scheme. Discretion for allocation of funds for individual schemes rests primarily with the State Governments. Maximum priority, however, is being given to the ground-water development and lift irrigation schemes in allocation of funds from the Plan Sector as well as institutional resources.

SELECTION OF A NEW VARIETY OF PADDY 'TANIAN-3' IN KERALA

8843. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the increased pest and diseases in Kerala and damages to crops whether the new variety of paddy isolated from Tanian-3 as experimented by one Antomy Manavalan of Alangad Block in Kerala, has been selected for the coming season; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to give incentive to such young farmers in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The required in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

FALL IN PRODUCTION OF OILSEEDS

8844. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortfall in the production of oilseeds in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to this the price of edible of oil is increasing ;

(c) the percentage of increase during the last three years; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to increase the production of oilseeds and the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The annual averages of index number of wholesale prices of edible oils (base: 1961-62=100) during the last three years as also the percentage rise or fall thereof over previous year were as follows :—

Year	Annual average of index number	Percentage rise (+) or fall (—) over previous year
1967	195.2	
1968	158.5	(—) 18.8
1969	195.3	(+) 23.2
1970 (January-March)	215.2	(+) 10.2

(d) Intensive cultivation measures on the lines of the package programme are being adopted to boost up the production of oilseed crops in the potential areas. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been implemented from 1966-67 for increasing the production of groundnut in potential areas. The scheme was first implemented in three States and its scope was gradually extended to 13 States by 1969-70. The area covered, additional production achieved and expenditure incurred under this scheme are given below :

Year	No. of States	Area covered	Additional production achieved	Expenditure incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(Hectares)	(Tonnes)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	3	66,800	48,651	6.01
1967-68 .	8	4,01,930	2,76,455	41·01
1968-69 .	11	6,94,229	3,79,655	34·13
1969-70	13	11,05,174	*N.A.	54·28

*Not available.

The special features of this scheme are :—

(a) to increase production by adopting package of practices.

(b) making available required inputs in time.

(c) linking of crerdit with production.

(d) laying out of large scale demonstration plots.

(e) extending subsidy on plant protection chemicals and hand-operated equipment to popularise their use.

(f) organising plant protection measures on a campaign basis.

The entire expenditure on the scheme is being in full by the Government of India over and above the State Plan ceilings for agricultural production programmes. In addition, the following measures are also being taken to increase the production of oilseeds :—

(i) Encouraging double cropping of groundnut sesamum and linseed over as large an area as possible under irrigation projects.

(ii) Stabilisation of yields of oilseeds in scarce rainfall areas through dry farming techniques.

(iii) Extension of cultivation of improved varieties of groundnut, castor and sesamum in suitable areas.

(iv) Introduction of short duration varieties of castor and mustard in multiple cropping patterns.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN HILLY AND BORDER AREAS

8845. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any improvement in providing communication facilities has been made in hilly areas specially on Pakistan and China border; and

(b) if so, the full details of such improvement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

NON-COMMISSIONING OF RS. 5 LAKH PROJECT OF P & T DEPARTMENT FOR LAST FIVE YEARS

8846. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 5-lakh project of the Post and Telegraph Department sanctioned more than 5 years ago was still not commissioned;

(b) if so, whether a large sum of money has been lost due to the delaying of decision;

(c) what are the reasons for the delay; and

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The reference is apparently to the Cuttack-Bhubaneshwar C-8 line. The commissioning of this project which was sanctioned in 1965 has been delayed.

(b) There has been no infructuous expenditure on this scheme.

(c) The work was sanctioned in 1965 It was December, 1967 by the time the main items of stores were received and construction could commence. However, in the meantime electric power lines had come up on both sides of the road creating problems of power parellelism. The originally planned road route had to be abandoned and a new route surveyed.

(d) The construction on this new route has commenced in February, 1970.

SPEECH BY SHRI NAVAL H. TATA REGARDING UNEMPLOYMENT EXPLOSION IN INDIA BY 1970 ON ACCOUNT OF UNCHECKED POPULATION GROWTH

8847. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that President of the Employers Federation Shri Naval H. Tata has expressed fears about large scale unemployment during 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons put forward in support of the contention; and

(c) what steps are being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). According to a news item appearing in the press Shri Naval H. Tata is reported to have said that the seventies will see an explosion of unemployment because of unchecked population growth.

(c) Government are seized of the problem and continuous efforts are being made for creation of more and more employment opportunities through various development programmes included in the Five Year Plans and more recently through various policies in the areas of investment, credit, licensing etc.

The Fourth Five Year Plan lays considerable emphasis on labour-intensive schemes such as roads, minor irrigation, soil conservation, rural electrification, village and small scale industries, housing and urban development. In addition, special programmes such as those for small but potentially viable farmers having some marginal holdings, dry farming and rural works are also proposed to be undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Family Planning programmes have also been intensified with a view to arresting the growth of population.

DISPLAY IN SHOPS IN DELHI OF FURS OF ANIMALS WHOSE KILLING IS BANNED

8848. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a news item in the Indian Express of the 6th April, 1970, regarding the furs of animals whose killing is banned, being sold in the market;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any investigation as to how such furs are displayed in the shops in Delhi and how they happen to have acquired those furs; and

(c) The action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The existing Wild Life Protection laws and rules of States/Union Territories except Bombay and Gujarat are not adequate to check the sale of skins, furs and trophies of Wild Animals, whether protected or otherwise.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to amend their Wild Life laws and rules, to afford greater protection to Wild animals including rare ones, even outside the Reserved forests and to have effective control to restrict the internal sale of Wild animals and products thereof, including skins and furs of protected and rare species. Most of the State/Union Territories are accordingly taking up the modification of their Wild Life Laws/Regulations suitably.

SURVEY OF DIRECT AND INTERNAL TELEPHONE CONNECTION IN GOVERNMENTS DEPARTMENT IN DELHI

8849. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
DR. P. MONDAL :
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of direct, PBX etc. telephone connections, Ministry-wise and Department-wise at New Delhi Central Secretariat, North Block Udyog Bhawan, Krishi Bhawan, Shastri Bhawan, Transport Bhawan and Sardar Patel Bhawan;

(b) whether the Delhi Telephones or Finance Ministry has conducted any study/survey about the calls made between various direct lines given to the same Ministry/Department located in the same building; and

(c) whether population of PABXs with lesser direct exchange lines can help reduction of pressure on telephone exchange and exchange equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The requisite information is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

(b) No. No such study/survey is possible, as the meters in the exchanges have no device of recording the telephone numbers actually dialled.

(c) Yes, to some extent.

REPORT OF RESTAURANT COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY DELHI ADMINISTRATION

8850. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Restaurant Committee appointed by the Delhi Administration has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether Government have since considered the recommendations; if so, with what result; and

(d) the nature of action Government propose to take on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c). Do not arise.

ASSISTANCE TO PUNJAB FOR SURVEY OF VILLAGES FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT

8851. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Punjab has approached the Government for assistance in conducting survey of every village in Punjab in order to draw a comprehensive plan for the State's development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AN ENGINEER OF F.C.I. FOR ACCEPTING BRIBE

8852. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Captain of a ship of the Bombay Port has lodged

a complaint against an engineer of the Food Corporation of India for allegedly accepting bribe for early clearance of the cargo;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when cargo was cleared it was found that it contained imported wine which was taken to the Chief Engineer of Food Corporation of India; and

(c) whether the Captain has also given evidence in this case and if so, the details of the evidence given and the present position regarding the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) The stage for the Captain's giving evidence in this case has not yet been reached, as the matter has been only recently entrusted to the C.B.I. for making a preliminary enquiry as advised by the Central Vigilance Commission.

MEETING OF CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

8853. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Advisory Committee for Agricultural Production held its second meeting recently;

(b) if so, whether any suggestions were made to Government regarding increasing production of various commodities;

(c) if so the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have considered these suggestions; and

(e) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : (a) to (e). The Second Meeting of the Central Advisory Committee for Agricultural Production was held in New Delhi on 8th April, 1970. The main suggestions made by the Advisory Committee are given in the attached statement The recommendations, where they concern State Governments, are being brought to their attention for consideration. On other points, Government of India is examining the suggestions.

STATEMENT

Main suggestions made at the Second Meeting of the Advisory Committee for Agricultural Production held on 8-4-1970 *regarding increasing production of various commodities.*

1. Facilities for soil testing should be augmented.

2. (i) Indigenous production of tractors should be stepped up.

(ii) Question of setting up Mobile Workshops in all the States for repair of Tractors be considered.

(iii) Farmers be trained in minor repair work of agricultural machinery.

(iv) Whereas there is need to limit the number of tractors in the country, different types of tractors are necessary to suit different soils. While importing tractors, their suitability to different local soil conditions be adequately tested.

3. Surplus land obtained as a result of enforcing the Ceiling Laws, Bhoodan Movement, etc. be distributed among landless labourers and common village land be better utilised.

4. The introduction of new schemes for Dry Land Farming, Small Farmers, Sub-Marginal Farmers and Rural Manpower, in chronically drought affected areas, was accepted in principle.

5. The Milk Marketing and Dairy Development Project to be taken up with the assistance of the World Food Programme was welcomed.

6. Procedure for granting agricultural credit be simplified and credit made easily available to farmers in villages.

7. Elimination of a new intermediary class in the shape of touts coming up between credit institutions and the farmers be considered.

8. Emphasis be given to increased groundwater exploration and lift irrigation.

9. The setting up of a Corporation for Tubewells be considered.

10. Problem of "Dyara" lands around the river Ganga be attended to and suitable crops and cropping pattern evolved along with exploitation of groundwater through borewells and provision of credit to farmers.

11. The need for increasing the production of forage crops and legumes was emphasised.

12. Cattle feed industry be developed.

13. New short-duration varieties of hybrid maize be developed.

14. Aerial spraying of fertilisers on hybrid bajra and jowar crops be taken up.

15. Ravine reclamation be taken up on a larger scale as also reclamation of valuable land by the side of the railway lines.

16. A scheme should be undertaken for colonisation of landless labourers in Project areas.

17. Prices of high-yielding varieties and fertilisers be linked.

18. Proposal to introduce crop insurance be pursued.

LEAKAGE OF FILE OF DG, AIR

8854. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Member of Rajya Sabha, addressed a letter, dated the 4th April, 1970 to the Prime Minister, with a copy to Shri I. K. Gujral, State Minister, Information and Broadcasting, giving therein reference to 'File No. 6/5/63-PII, Office of Director General A.I.R., page 77 notes' of All India Radio, quoting verbatim the opinion of Shri N. N. Shukla, dated the 9th January, 1964 recorded in the said file;

(b) if so, the name, designation and monthly salary of the official or officials either incharge of the said file or who have easy access to it;

(c) the name of A.I.R. official who gave the M.P. (Rajya Sabha) the number of six-year old file and the verbatim copy of Shri Shukla's opinion; and;

(d) whether any investigation is being made in this serious matter of leakage of departmental files; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A member of Parliament has questioned the qualification of Smt. Sushila Rani Patel for National Programme of A.I.R. when the expert opinion about her performing quality was that "she did not deserve 'A' grade and was far below it....". This was in the year 1964.

(b) to (d). The file referred to is handled by a number of persons, and investigation is being made how extracts from it dealing with the performing quality of Smt. Sushila Rani Patel and also how the contents of M.P.'s letter to P.M. (copy to MSIB) have leaked out.

STUDENTS AND NON-STUDENT GIRLS EMPLOYED AT D.M.S. BOOTHS

8855. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of college students at present employed by the Delhi Milk Scheme for distribution of milk on their booths;

(b) whether some non-college girl students have also been appointed;

(c) if so, the number thereof, the reasons therefor and the person responsible for the irregularity; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the responsible persons for the said irregularity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 2110 students of class X and above have been appointed as senior Depot Agents and Depot Agents of Delhi Milk Scheme for distribution of milk at the milk booths.

(b) Only girls who are *bona fide* students of class X and above have been appointed as senior Depot Agents and Depot Agents.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN HARYANA UNDER FOURTH PLAN

8856. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount proposed to be spent on the development of Agriculture out of the proposed total allocation made in the Fourth Plan of Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Out of the total outlay of Rs. 225 crores being envisaged for the Fourth Five-Year Plan of Haryana, the amount proposed to be spent on Agriculture and allied programmes is Rs. 39.1 crores.

SETTING UP OF DRY FARMING CENTRE IN HISSAR (HARYANA)

8857. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan to set up dry farming centre at Hissar (Haryana) has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development is still in the formulation stage. The selection of area will take place in consultation with the State Government, when the Scheme is sanctioned.

CREATION OF BUFFER STOCK OF OIL SEEDS

8858. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of creating buffer-stock of oil seeds has been under consideration of Government in consultation with the Vanaspati manufacturers;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter, the level to which the buffer-stock is to be created and maintained; and

(c) how far the buffer-stock would be fed under the present circumstances by imports and by indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The question of creating a buffer-stock of vegetable oils is being examined.

(b) and (c). No decision has yet been taken in this regard.

मध्य प्रदेश में गायों के लिए पशु-पालन कार्यक्रम

8859. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित:** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लिए पशु-पालन कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करने की, विशेषत: गायों के मामले में, कोई योजना बनायी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम किस अभिकरण द्वारा तैयार किये जाने की संभावना है और इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा संभवत: कितनी राशि दी जायेगी?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राज्य का पशुचिकित्सा विभाग एक एजेन्सी है, जिसके माध्यम से पशुधन विकास के सभी कार्यक्रम बनाए तथा कार्यान्वित किये जाते हैं । इस समय कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे अथवा भविष्य में लागू किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों का ब्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पलट पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—3428/70]

मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद तथा ईस्ट निमाड स्थित शाखा डाकघरों को उप-डाकघरों में बदलना

8860. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित:** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद तथा ईस्ट निमाड जिलों में कुछ शाखा डाकघरों का स्तर बढ़ाकर उनको उप-डाकघर बना देने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री शेर सिंह):(क) जी हां ।

(ख) **होशंगाबाद जिला-3**
उमारधा
चारवा
सीभापुर
ईस्ट निमाड जिला -4
आसापुर
कालूमुक्ति
खंकनार
जावार

उपर्युक्त सभी सातों अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर हैं और उनका दर्जा बढ़ाकर उन्हें विभागीय उप-डाकघर बनाया जा रहा है ।

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के बाद पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थियों का मध्य प्रदेश में पुनर्वास

8871. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित:** क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सितम्बर, 1965 में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच हुए संघर्ष के बाद पाकिस्तान से आये और मध्य प्रदेश में बसे शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनके पुनर्वास पर अब तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है और उपर्युक्त शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुल कितनी राशि की मांग की थी;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा मांगी गई राशि मंजूर कर दी गई थी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि सरकार उन्हें शरणार्थी स्वीकार नहीं करती तो उनकी समस्याओं के समाधान

के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख) : पाकिस्तान से आये और मध्य प्रदेश में सितम्बर 1965 के बाद बसाये गये लोगों की संख्या और उनके पुनर्वास पर किये गये व्यय के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । ऐसे परिवारों के पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिये, राज्य सरकार ने विशिष्ट रूप से किसी अलग धनराशि की मांग नहीं की । इन परिवारों को, भारत सरकार द्वारा छोटे-मोटे कार्य तथा कृषि में बसाने हेतु पहले से मंजूर की गई आदर्श योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बसाया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बीज वर्धन फार्म ।

8862. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थापित किये गये बीज वर्धन फार्मों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में उनमें से प्रत्येक फार्म पर कितना व्यय हुआ है; और

(ग) गतपांच वर्षों में, वर्ष-वार, इन फार्मों में कितने प्रकार के बीज तैयार किये गये और प्रत्येक प्रकार के बीज की मात्रा कितनी थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मोटे अनाज, दालों तथा व्यापारिक फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा तरीकों का अपनाया जाना ।

8863. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के आर्थिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण करने वाले दल ने सरकार को सलाह दी है कि मोटे अनाजों, दालों तथा व्यापारिक फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा तरीकों को अपनाया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त सुझावों को क्रियान्वित करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या योजना बनाई गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) देश के आर्थिक विकास के सर्वेक्षण के लिये नियुक्त किये गये किसी दल तथा उसकी सिफारिशों का इस मन्त्रालय को कोई ज्ञान नहीं है । तथापि राज्य पैकेज तथा बहु फसली कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत, मोटे अनाजों तथा दालों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के तकनीक अपनाये जा रहे हैं । उन सघन खेती कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत, ये तकनीक व्यापारिक फसलों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये भी अपनाये जा रहे हैं, जो योजना के सामान्य राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश को खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई में वृद्धि

8864. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि **वर्ष** 1970-71 में उत्तर प्रदेश को गेहूं की सप्लाई में कितनी वृद्धि किये जाने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से गेहूं की सप्लाई के लिए जो मांग प्राप्त होती है उसे इस समय पूर्णतः पूरा किया जा रहा है। जहां तक 1970-71 के लिए भावी सप्लाई का संबंध है, सप्लाई की मात्रा उत्तर प्रदेश की सामान्य खाद्य स्थिति जिस पर सप्लाई के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मांग आधारित होगी, तथा केन्द्रीय भंडार में उपलब्ध गेहूं के स्टाक पर निर्भर करेगी। अतः अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि 1970-71 में केन्द्रीय भंडार से उत्तर प्रदेश को 1969-70 की उपेक्षा की कितनी मात्रा अधिक या कम सप्लाई की जाएगी और यदि हां, तो यह मात्रा कितनी अधिक या कम होगी।

देवनागरी लिपि में टेलीप्रिंटरों का लगाया जाना तथा उनका उत्पादन

8865. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव**: क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर देवनागरीलिपि के टेलीप्रिंटर लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ स्थानों पर टेलीप्रिंटर बेकार पड़े हैं और यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या 1970-71 में ऐसे टेलीप्रिंटरों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है और यदि हां तो उनको किस-किस स्थान पर लगाया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) देवनागरी के टेलीप्रिंटर निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर लगाए गए हैं :—

मद्रास, बम्बई, इलाहाबाद, पटना, कोयम्बटूर, भूसावल, कानपुर, छपरा, मदुरा, नागपुर, अजमेर, कटिहार, नई दिल्ली, पूना, जयपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर, दिल्ली, पूना सिटी, जोधपुर, जलन्धर, कलकत्ता, शोलापुर, लखनऊ, अमृतसर, सिलीगुड़ी, आगरा, वाराणसी, शिमला, भोपाल, त्रिवेन्द्रम, बेलगाम, जबलपुर, कालीकट, इंदौर, रायपुर, अहमदाबाद, ग्वालियर।

(ख) ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। इन टेलीप्रिंटरों का प्रयोग देवनागरी में भेजे जाने वाले तारों की संख्या पर निर्भर करता है। यदि केवल थोड़े से तार हों तो ये मोर्स प्रणाली द्वारा भेज दिये जाते हैं।

(ग) जी हां, 60 टेलीप्रिंटरों की वृद्धि की जाएगी। ये मशीनें उन स्थानों पर लगाई जाएंगी जहां हिंदी का पर्याप्त परियात होता है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि के विकास की विशेष योजना

8866. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि के विकास के लिए एक विशेष योजना बनाने का है ! और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उक्त योजना पर कितने व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित

सब राज्यों में 1966-67 से कृषि उत्पादन में तीव्र वृद्धि प्राप्त करने के लिये कृषि विकास की एक नई नीति अपनाई गई है। मुख्य कार्यक्रम यह हैं :— खाद्यान्नों की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के बीजों की काश्त, बहुफसलें, सघन खेती के लिये सिचाई, भूमि संरक्षण, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशी औषधियों जैसे आदानों की संगठित व्यवस्था, संस्थानीय वित्त सहित समय पर और उदार ऋण सुविधायें, कृषक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान को गहन करना। चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को गहन करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि योजना काल के अन्त तक आत्म निर्भर हो सकें।

(ख) जिन कार्यक्रमों का खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर सीधा प्रभाव है, उन पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में निम्न राशि व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

कार्यक्रम	चौथी योजना में व्यवस्थित परिव्यय (रुपये करोड़ों में)
1. कृषि उत्पादन	58.10
2. लघु सिंचाई	96.00
3. मृदा संरक्षण	21.40
4. वेयरहाउजिंग और विपणन	0.30
5. सहकारिता	11.00
6. सामुदायिक विकास (पंचायत सहित)	11.15
7. मुख्य सिंचाई	90.00
जोड़	287.95

गुड़ का उत्पादन

8867. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में अब तक कितने गुड़ का उत्पादन हुआ है और गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा उसका उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है और सारे सीजन में कितना गुड़ तैयार किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) गुड़ की अतिरिक्त मात्रा की खपत, भण्डार तथा निर्यात के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) चालू वर्ष 1969-70 (पहली अक्तूबर, 1969 से 30 सितम्बर, 1970 तक) के दौरान गुड़ और खंडसारी के उत्पादन का अनुमान गन्ने की पैदावार के अन्तिम अनुमान उपलब्ध होने के बाद लगाया जा सकता है। तथापि अखिल भारतीय दूसरे अनुमान के अनुसार देश में 1969-70 में गन्ने के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र 1968-69 के क्षेत्र से 11.5 प्रतिशत अधिक है। इसलिए 1969-70 के दौरान गुड़ का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की अपेक्षा पर्याप्त अधिक होने की आशा है। 1968-69 के दौरान गुड़ और खंडसारी का उउत्पादन 66.43 लाख मीटरी टन (अस्थायी) हुआ था।

(ख) गुड़ के वितरण, मूल्य अथवा संचलन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। गुड़ के वायदा व्यापार पर से प्रतिबन्ध भी उठा लिया गया है। इसके अलावा, औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए गुड़ के प्रयोग की अनुमति प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार ने गुड़ (प्रयोग का विनियमन) आदेश,

1968 में संशोधन किया गया है । यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि चीनी कारखानों को गुड़ से चीनी बनाने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाय । हमारे विदेशों में स्थिति मिशनों के द्वारा की गयी जांच से प्रतीत होता है कि भारत से गुड़ का निर्यात बढ़ाने की मामूली गुंजाइश है। तथापि, विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह इस दिशा में नये सिरे से जांच तथा प्रयत्न करें ।

लखनऊ प्रतिरक्षा डिपो को घटिया किस्म के खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई

8868. **श्री शशि भूषण :**

श्री देवकी नन्दन पटोदिया :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय खाद्यान्न व्यापारी संस्था द्वारा लखनऊ प्रतिरक्षा डिपो को हाल में सप्लाई किए गये खाद्यान्न तथा दालें उनके द्वारा पहले दिये गये नमूनों से घटिया किस्म की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन खाद्यान्नों की कीमत वर्तमान बाजार मूल्य से अधिक थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अखिल भारतीय खाद्यान्न व्यापारिक संघ ने रक्षा खाद्यान्न डिपो, लखनऊ को कोई भी रक्षा खाद्यान्न और दालें सप्लाई नहीं की हैं।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON HOSPITALS AS AN "INDUSTRY"

8869. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent Supreme Court judgement excluding Hospitals and similar other institutions from the definition of "industry" in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(b) if so, whether Government will either suitably amend the Industrial Disputes Act or introduce fresh legislation, in order to provide statutory machinery for settlement of disputes between the management and workmen of such institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The implications of the Supreme Court's judgement are being examined.

RELIEF TO P. & T. STAFF OF DARBHANGA DUE TO SCARCITY CONDITIONS

8870. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information that Darbhanga district has been declared scarcity area by the Government of Bihar due to the failure of crops etc.; and

(b) if so, whether steps have been or are being taken to give financial relief to the P & T employees in the district of Darbhanga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

ACQUISITION OF LAND AND BUILDING OCCUPIED BY DARBHANGA POST OFFICE

8871. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the building housing Darbhanga P.O., along with the land, belongs to Darbhanga Raj;

(b) if so, whether efforts are being made to acquire the land with building thereon by the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) Efforts were made earlier to purchase the building at (a) above but Darbhanga Raj demanded an amount which was on the high side. The deal therefore, could not be finalised. Proceedings for the acquisition of another plot of land also offered by the Darbhanga Raj and measuring 1.38 acres are in progress. The notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act was also published in the Bihar Gazette, dated the 14th May, 1969. On the proposed site it will be possible to provide for not merely the Post Office but also for the Telephone Exchange and the D.T.O.

DISPARITY IN PAYMENT OF PROJECT/CONSTRUCTION ALLOWANCE TO STAFF OF BOKARO STEEL CITY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

8872. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Project/Construction Allowance has been sanctioned for the staff wroking at Bokaro Steel City *vide* D. G. P & T No. 12/6/62-PAT, dated 29th June, 1963;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Project/Construction Allowance is being paid to staff of Bokaro Steel City Post Office in accordance with D.G.'s letter quoted above;

(c) whether Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Ranchi, *vide* his No. B-10/Ch. II/Estt., dated 16th February, 1970 has ordered Postmaster, Giridih to disburse Project/Construction Allowance to staff of Bokaro Administrative Bldg. P.O. and Bokaro City P.O. also;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the staff of Bokaro Steel City Telephone Exchange are not getting the Project/Construction Allowance on par with Postal employees in one and the same city; and

(e) if so, the reasons for discrimination and the action taken to end the discrimination with immediate effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Sr. Superintendent of P.O. Hazaribagh has issued the orders referred to.

(d) Yes.

(e) At the time the orders dated 29th June 1963 [referred to in (a) above] were issued, the telephone exchange did not exist at Bokaro Steel City, and the question of payment of the project allowance to the Telephone Exchange staff did not arise. The case for sanction of the compensatory (construction) allowance for all eligible P&T staff at Bokaro Steel City at the rates and under terms and conditions as laid down by Bokaro Steel Project is under examination.

MEDICAL FACILITIES TO P&T STAFF AT BOKARO FROM BOKARO STEEL CITY HOSPITAL

8873. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Government Hospital at Bokaro Steel City with indoor treatment facilites;

(b) whether Posts and Telegraphs Employees are denied treatment in the Bokaro Steel City Hospital run by the Bokaro Steel Ltd.;

(c) whether Posts and Telegraphs employees are eligible to receive medical treatment and reimbursement of costs under Medical Attendance Rules of the Government; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to get the Posts and Telegraphs Employees and their family members treated by Bokaro Steel City Hospital run by Bokaro Steel Ltd. in name of humanity equity and justice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no specific report about denial of treatment to P&T employees at the Bokaro Steel Ltd. Hospital. However, as the Bokaro Steel Limited Hospital is not yet recognised under the C.S. (M.A.) Rules, the employees are not getting the desired facilities regarding reimbursement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

ENQUIRY AGAINST RECRUITMENT OF CLASS IV OFFICERS BY SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT'S DIVISION OF R.M.S. NEW DELHI THROUGH KAMLA MARKET EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

8874. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Memo. B5/Recruitments/Class IV, dated 18th March, 1968, a good number of Class IV officers were recruited by the then Superintendent of Division of R.M.S. in New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the recruitment was done through the Kamla Market Employment Exchange, New Delhi;

(c) whether it is also a fact that recruitment from Kamla Market Employment Exchange is illegal as this exchange is not supposed to supply for regular establishment; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been made for this illegal recruitment and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes. In this connection kindly also see the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6637, dated 17-4-1969.

(d) Yes. The enquiry report is under examination.

A.I.R. PROGRAMMES FOR INFUSION OF SPIRIT OF BRAVERY IN PEOPLE

8875. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some programmes were started on the All India Radio during the Sino-Indian war of 1962 and Indo-Pak war of 1965 to infuse in the people spirit of bravery, patriotism and sacrifice spirit;

(b) whether those programmes have now been stopped; if so, the reasons for their discontinuance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Items specifically related to the situation created by foreign aggression have been discontinued; but programmes for inculcating the spirit of bravery, patriotism and sacrifice continue to be regular feature of AIR programmes.

SCHEME TO DECIDE MINIMUM WAGES FOR EMPLOYEES IN COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

8876. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme in contemplation of Government to decide the minimum wages of the employees working in commercial establishments and shops;

(b) if so, whether there is any demand on behalf of the employees to that effect; and

(c) whether Government are considering to improve their service conditions, if so, the date by which something positive and concrete would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No. Employment in shops and commercial establishments has been brought under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi. It is open to the other State Governments to take similar action under Section 27 of the Act.

(b) Does not arise in so far as the Central Government is concerned.

(c) Legislation to regulate the working and service conditions of employees in shops and commercial establishments already exists in several States and it is for them to consider any improvements.

RECOMMENDATION OF COMMITTEE ON MODERNIZATION OF FARMING

8877. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1682 on the 27th November, 1969 and state the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations made by the Expert Committee for the Modernisation of Farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The State Governments have been requested to examine the recommendations concerning them and initiate suitable action thereon. The recommendations concerning the Government of India and other organisations have been examined in a series of meetings at high level in the Ministry and decision taken on them. Further action to implement the various decisions is being taken.

कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

8878. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय के प्रत्येक विभाग में पृथक्-पृथक् कितने कितने लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क तथा अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में प्रत्येक वर्ग के कितने लिपिक पदोन्नत किये गये ;

(ग) प्रत्येक वर्ग के ऐसे लिपिकों की संख्या कितनी है जो 4 अथवा 5 वर्ष से अधिक समय से उसी पद पर काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन अब तक पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) उन्हें पदोन्नत करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया, देखिए** संख्या LT—3429 170)

(घ) उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों/निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों को, जो केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा/केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा के नियमों में निर्धारित अपेक्षित शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं और जो पदोन्नति के हकदार हैं समय-समय पर उच्चतर ग्रेडों में पदोन्नत करने पर विचार किया जाता है बशर्ते , रिक्त स्थान उपलब्ध हों ।

मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

8879. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में कार्य कर रहे अवर श्रेणी लिपिक, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक तथा सहायकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने लिपिकों को पदोन्नत किया गया था ;

(ग) प्रत्येक श्रेणी के उन लिपिकों की संख्या कितनी है जो चार अथवा पांच वर्षों से एक ही पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं किन्तु उन्हें पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) सरकार उन्हें पदोन्नत करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी. संजीवैया) :

	अवर श्रेणी लिपिक	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	सहायक
(क) :	231	110	208
(ख) :	19	6	—
(ग) :	184	57	

(घ) : जब कभी रिक्तियां उपलब्ध होती हैं तो पदोन्नतियां कर दी जाती हैं ।

संचार विभाग में कार्य कर रहे अवर श्रेणी लिपिक, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक तथा सहायक

8880. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय के संचार विभाग में कार्य कर रहे अवर श्रेणी लिपिक, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक तथा सहायकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने लिपिकों को पदोन्नत किया गया था ;

(ग) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में ऐसे कितने लिपिक हैं जो चार अथवा पांच वर्षों से एक ही पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं किन्तु अभी तक उन्हें पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) उन्हें पदोन्नत करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा (संचार

विभाग संवर्ग) के अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों तथा सहायकों की संख्या 15-4-1970 को निम्न प्रकार थी :—

निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक :	309
उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक :	144
सहायक :	191
(ख) अवर श्रेणी लिपिक :	4
उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक :	1
(ग) अवर श्रेणी लिपिक :	121
उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक :	106

(घ) निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों तथा उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों के पदक्रम से अगले उच्च पदक्रम में पदोन्नति समय-समय पर उपलब्ध रिक्त स्थानों के आधार पर की जाती है।

PROMOTION OF CLERKS IN MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING DURING 1968-69

8881. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHAWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Assistants working in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at present;

(b) the number of each category of clerks promoted during the financial year 1968-69;

(c) the number of each category of clerks, who have been working on the same post for more than 4 or 5 years but have not so far been promoted; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to promote them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The number of clerks, belonging to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting cadre of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service and the Assistants belonging to the Central Secretariat Service is as follows :—

Lower Division Clerks ..	513
Upper Division Clerks ..	142
Assistants ..	208
(b) Lower Division Clerks ..	9
Upper Division Clerks ..	3
(c) Lower Division Clerks ..	418
Upper Division Clerks ..	84

(d) Promotions are made as and when vacancies arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के उनहाल कस्बे में टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं

8882. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में उनहाल कस्बे के निवासियों ने सरकार से अपने कस्बे में टेलीफोन सुविधायें देने का निवेदन किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि टेलीफोन की सुविधा देने के लिए अधिकारियों ने इस कस्बे का निरीक्षण किया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त निरीक्षण के उपरान्त भी सरकार ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ; और

(घ) जनता को टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) उनहाल में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी दे दी गई है । सामान प्राप्त होने पर यह कार्य हाथ में लिया जायगा ।

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में इंजीनियरों की कमी

8883. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में इंजीनियरों की कमी के कारण वहां कार्य शीघ्रता पूर्वक नहीं हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इंजीनियरों की संख्या में वृद्धि तथा टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का तेजी से विकास न करने के क्या कारण हैं ।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) यह ठीक नहीं है कि राजस्थान के टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में इंजीनियरों की कमी के कारण वहां कार्य शीघ्रतापूर्वक नहीं हो रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कोटा (राजस्थान) में पंचायत केन्द्रों को टेलीफोन की सुविधायें

8884. **श्री ओकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) में बहुत से पंचायत केन्द्रों को अभी तक टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं नहीं दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने केन्द्र हैं; और

(ग) इन केन्द्रों को अभी तक उक्त सुविधा न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । कोटा में जिन 11 पंचायत केन्द्रों में खंड विकास अधिकारियों का मुख्यालय है ; उनमें से 8 में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था पहले ही की जा चुकी है ।

(ख) तीन ।

(ग) एक और केन्द्र के लिए इस सुविधा की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और शेष दो के मामलों की जांच की जा रही है ।

जयपुर से कोटा के बीच सीधी ट्रंक लाइन

8885. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जयपुर और कोटा के बीच सीधी ट्रंक लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह व्यवस्था कब तक करने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जयपुर और कोटा बीच तीन सीधी ट्रंक लाइनें पहले ही काम कर रही हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

SCHEME FOR ERADICATION OF PESTS AND CROP DISEASES IN ENDEMIC AREAS UNDER FOURTH PLAN PERIOD

8886. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated any scheme to help small farmers eradicate recurrent pests and crop diseases in endemic areas during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A scheme for control of pests in endemic areas is under consideration of Government.

(b) The scheme is proposed to be implemented in the areas identified as liable to be attacked by pests/diseases throughout the country, by resorting to aerial spraying of pesticides for a period of 3-4 years to bring down the incidence of pest well below the level when this can cause noticeable damage. The scheme will be in operation during the remaining 4 years of the Fourth Plan period.

The following ten crop pests/diseases in different endemic areas are proposed to be tackled under the scheme at a total cost of Rs. 4.3 crores :—

1. Gundhy bug on paddy.
2. Hispa on paddy.
3. Red hairy caterpillar.
4. Grasshoppers (Deccan).
5. Flea beetle (Wheat).
6. Cutworn (Wheat).
7. Bihar hairy caterpillar.
8. Gram caterpillar.
9. Tikka disease (groundnut).
10. Blight disease (potato).

SUGGESTION MADE BY INDIA IN INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME REGARDING WORLD WIDE FOOD AID ACTIVITIES

8887. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the inter-governmental committee of the World Food Programme, India suggested that word-wide food aid activities should constitute an important element of strategy for the second Development Decade and should be further expanded and all efforts made to improve the quality of food aid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). While making a statement on the draft report of the Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programmes on "Food Aid and Related Issues during the Second Development Decade", which was prepared in response to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Multilateral Food Aid, the Indian Delegation to the 17th Session of Inter-Governmental Committee of World Food Programme agreed with the conclusion of the draft report that food aid activities would constitute an important element of the strategy for the Second Development Decade, that these activities should further expand and that all efforts should be made to improve the quality of food aid. This conclusion was based on the assumption that even after majority of developing countries achieve self-sufficiency in food production, they will still have to cope with the problem of the nutritional gap, situations arising out of the unforeseen shortfalls in production and other emergency circumstances.

This stand found general support of the members of the Inter-governmental committee.

उद्योगों में दुर्घटना के कारण कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु तथा उनका घायल होना

8888. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न उद्योगों में हुई दुर्घटनाओं के कारण वर्ष 1969-70 में कितने कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हुई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

देश में दूध की मांग

8889. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय दूध की कितनी मांग है ;

(ख) वह किन स्रोतों से पूरी की जाती है और कितनी पूरी की जाती है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना चालू करने के पश्चात दिल्ली में दूध की सप्लाई सम्बन्धी स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) देश में वर्तमान दूध की मांग स्थिर नहीं है और समय-समय पर बदलती रहती है जो मांग और सप्लाई की अवस्थाओं से प्रभावित होती है । भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् की पोषण सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक दूध की अनुकूलतम आवश्यकता 283 ग्राम है । 1966 की पिछली पशु गणना के अनुसार देश में प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक दुग्ध उपलब्धि 105 ग्राम थी।

(ख) दूध की मांग साधारणतया निम्न साधनों से पूरी की जाती है :—

(1) सरकारी, सहकारी और कुछ निजी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये गये संगठित डेरी प्लांट से । पूर्वोक्त दो क्षेत्रों में ऐसे प्लांटों की संख्या 95 है, जिनमें 53 तरल दूध प्लांट, 8 दूध उत्पाद कारखाने और 34 आदर्श दूध योजनायें हैं । इन सब एककों का लगभग औसत दैनिक उत्पादन 20 लाख लिटर दूध है; और

(2) ढ़ोर, शालायें, मिठाई की दूकानें, नगरों और शहरों में चलते-फिरते बेचने वाले ।

(ग) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के शुरू होने पर इस परियोजना ने दिल्ली शहर की कुल आवश्यकता के औसतन लगभग 40 से 50 प्रतिशत भाग को पूरा किया है ।

वनस्पति की वार्षिक मांग तथा उत्पादन

8890. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय वनस्पति की वार्षिक मांग कितनी है, और उसकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता कितनी है; और

(ख) उसकी वास्तविक मांग तथा उत्पादन के बीच कितना अन्तर है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे):

(क) मांग : लगभग 50 लाख टन ।
स्थापित क्षमता : लगभग 8 लाख मीटरी टन ।

(ख) यह उत्पादन समान्यतया मांग तक सीमित है और इसलिए इन दोनों के बीच कोई उल्लेखनीय अन्तर नहीं है ।

हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों को अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि देने से इन्कार

8891. **श्री शम्भू नाथ : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 120 शब्द प्रति मिनट की लेखन गति होने पर 28 फरवरी, 1967 से अंग्रेजी के स्टेनोग्राफरों को चार अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि देने तथा उतनी ही गति होने पर हिन्दी के स्टेनोग्राफरों को चार अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस मामले पर किस तारीख को विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इस मामले में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ई० कु०गुजराल): (क) से (ग). आकाशवाणी के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी, तमिल और तेलुगु भाषाओं के जूनियर स्केल के स्टेनोग्राफरों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए निर्धारित गति पर उनके डिक्टेशन टैस्ट पास करने पर अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियां दी जाती हैं । हिन्दी, तमिल और तेलुगु स्टेनोग्राफरों के लिए योजना हाल ही में मंजूर हुई है । अंग्रेजी भाषा के स्टनोग्राफरों के लिए योजना रेलवे मंत्रालय में चालू योजना के आधार पर पहले मंजूर हुई थी । अन्य भाषा के स्टेनोग्राफरों के लिए योजना बनाने और उस पर विचार करने में कोई पूर्व दृष्टांत न होने के कारण कुछ समय लगा ।

DELAY IN GETTING TRUNK CALL TO NORTH BIHAR CITIES OF SAMASTIPUR, DARBHANGA AND MADHUBANI

8892. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it takes four to five hours to get trunk call to North Bihar places like Samastipur, Darbhanga and Madhubani.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the average minimum time taken for having trunk call to those places in North Bihar; and

(d) whether Government have any plan for having direct dial trunk call telephone with North Bihar towns; if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) It is not true that trunk calls from Patna to places in North Bihar like Samastipur, Darbhanga and Madhubani etc. take more than four to five hours.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) Average time for trunk calls from Patna to places in North Bihar is given below :

Place	Urgent	Ordinary
(1)	(2)	(3)
Samastipur .	0·13 Mts	0·17 Mts
Darbhanga .	0·17 ,,	0·20 ,,
Madhubani .	0·22 ,,	0·30 ,,
Chapra . .	0·15 ,,	0·18 ,,
Muzaffarpur .	0.13 ,,	0·18 ,,
Katihar	0·11 ,,	0·16 ,,

(d) There is a plan to have Subscriber Trunk Dialling between Patna and Muzaffarpur and this scheme is likely to be commissioned in 1971-72.

NUMBER OF RUSSIAN FILMS SHOWN IN INDIA

8893. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Russian films shown in India during the last three years;

(b) which were those films;

(c) the total amount of profit made by those films; and

(d) whether these earnings were sent back to Russia or used in India, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of 48 Russian films shown in India during 1967, 1968 and 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Libry. See* No. LT-3430/70].

(c) According to the Sovexport-firm, no profit was made by them from the showing of these films.

(d) Does not arise.

DIRECT DIALLING SYSTEM BETWEEN DELHI AND MADRAS

8894. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether direct dialling system from Delhi to Madras is likely to be started during 1970; and

(b) if not, when it will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The direct dial system from Delhi to Madras is not likely to be started in 1970 because there are certain modifications to the Trunk Automatic Exchanges, yet to be carried out. These are being attended to and the direct dial system is likely to be available in a year or two. Operator dialling from Delhi to Madras is already available and will be further extended during 1970-71.

APPLICATION OF CENTRAL LABOUR LAWS TO PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS IN MADHYA PRADESH

8895. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no Central Labour Law is applicable to the workers of public undertakings in Madhya Pradesh and other States; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to bring these undertakings under labour laws of the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SAJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Labour legislation is enacted, whether by Parliament or the State Legislatures, according to the provisions of the Constitution, and the enactments themselves prescribe the extent of their application in Madhya Pradesh as in other States. However, except where the scheme of any particular legislation or legislations makes specific reservations to the contrary, labour laws do not make any distinction, as respects their applicability, between public and other undertakings.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON AND OIL SEEDS

8896. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of oil seeds and cotton in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the production of cotton and oil seeds is not in the tune of requirements; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in the Green Revolution emphasis was made on the production of cereals ignoring the production of oilseeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The present shortage of oilseeds and cotton is mainly on account of demand outstripping supply. Demand has risen with rise in population as well as income. On the other hand there have been fluctuations in production due to vicissitudes of rainfall, as oilseeds and cotton are predominantly grown under rainfed conditions.

(d) Though priority has been given for production of cereals, necessary steps have been taken to increase the production of oilseeds also during the second and the third plans mainly through the following measures :

(i) Production and distribution of improved seeds.

(ii) Application of fertilisers.

(iii) Plant protection.

These measures were adopted either singly or in combination and mainly on groundnut.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan emphasis has been laid on increasing the production of oilseeds through the following measures :

(1) Continuing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for maximised production of groundnut on the lines of the package programme over large areas in assured rainfall and irrigated zones.

(2) Encouraging double cropping of groundnut, sesamum and linseed over as large an area as possible under irrigation projects.

(3) Stabilization of yields of oilseeds in scarce rainfall areas through dry farming techniques.

(4) Extension of cultivation of improved varieties of groundnut, castor and sesamum in suitable areas.

(5) Introduction of short duration varieties of castor and mustard in multiple cropping pattern.

GIFT OF CHAPATI MAKING MACHINE BY UNICEF

8897. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Mexican chapati-making machine which can make 4,000 chapatis an hour has been gifted by UNICEF to India; and

(b) if so, in what way the machine is being put to use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD. AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The machine is being used for pilot studies in the mechanisation of preparation of chapatis from maize, wheat and other flours.

DECENTRALISATION OF POWERS OF P&T DEPARTMENT

8898. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering decentralisation of powers in the P and T Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the decisions will be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Government have already delegated administrative and

financial powers in the Posts and Telegraphs Department to the field organisations. Further delegation of such powers is constantly kept under review and orders issued from time to time.

(b) Recently, the Posts and Telegraphs Board has decided to enhance the financial powers of the Heads of Circles who are now assisted by Internal Financial Advisers. By and large, it is proposed to delegate to them the powers now exercised by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

(c) Necessary orders are expected to be issued shortly.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS FROM EAST GERMANY AND BULGARIA

8899. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of agricultural tractors were imported from East Germany and Bulgaria during 1969-70 and are programmed to be imported during 1970-71;

(b) if so, the details of such imports categorised by make, horsepower and country of origin;

(c) whether any survey was made of the requirements and preferences of farmers before deciding on the types of tractors to be imported; and

(d) the details of off-take of these tractors by (i) farmers and (ii) Government organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). It was decided to import 3,000 numbers of RS09 agricultural wheeled tractors (20 HP) from G.D.R. and 200 numbers of TL-30A Bolgar (30 HP) Crawler Tractors from Bulgaria against the requirements for 1968-69. Of these, 2,000 numbers of RS09 and 200 numbers of Bolgar tractors have already arrived in the country. It has also been decided to import 7,000 numbers of RS09 tractors and 600 to 1,000 numbers of Bolgar TL-30A Crawler Tractors against 1969-70 requirements/Import programme for 1970-71 is yet to be formulated.

(c) The Government's policy is to allow import of tractors in the country, subject to availability of foreign exchange, (i) of such make/makes as have a manufacturing programme approved by the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade & Company Affairs and/or those whose manufacture is likely to be established in the country in the foreseeable future, (ii) and further that these tractors had either been tested at Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni and found satisfactory or, alternatively which had been imported in the past and we have had sufficient experience of their satisfactory performance in Indian conditions.

In the present context of intensification and acceleration of agricultural production in the country, great emphasis is being laid on rapid farm mechanisation. This has resulted in the manifold increase in demand for tractors. The overall requirement of tractors of the various States had been ascertained. The increased demand could not be met either out of indigenous production or imports of popular makes of tractors such as DT-14B, Zetor-2011, etc. According to varied soil topography and crops cultivated in different parts of the country, the need for the type and horse-power range of tractors varies. Keeping these considerations in view and also due to the non-availability of popular makes of tractors to the extent needed, Government had resorted to import of other makes of tractors which qualify according to the conditions stipulated in the foregoing paragraph. Both RS09 and Bolgar TL-30A Crawler Tractors qualify for import under these conditions. Government accordingly decided to import these tractors.

(d) According to the progress reports received from the various States/Union

Territories, these tractors have been sold to the farmers as indicated below :—

Name of the State/ U.T.	No. of tractors distributed to farmers	
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS-09	TL-30A
Andhra Pradesh	161	1
Punjab .	450	10
Haryana	Not received	25
Tamil Nadu	—	No allotment of Bolgar tractors was made to this State.
Gujarat . . .	293	-do-
Mysore . . .	9	-do-
Kerala . . .	—	1
Rajasthan . .	130	60

Up-to-date progress reports about the distribution of RS09 and TL-30A Bolgar Crawler Tractors from other States, to whom these tractors were allotted, are awaited.

SETTING UP LAND REFORMS COMMISSION IN WEST BENGAL FOR DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

8900. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether a Land Reforms Commission will be set up immediately in West Bengal for recovery of illegally occupied lands of legal owners and its distribution among the landless peasants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Problems of forcible occupation of land in West Bengal are engaging the attention of the Government. There is no proposal for setting up of a Land Reforms Commission for recovery of illegally occupied land and its distribution among the landless peasants.

ACREAGE UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETY OF PADDY FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN WEST BENGAL

8901. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken by Government of West Bengal to reach self-sufficiency in food production;

(b) the acreage of paddy cultivation increased from 1967 to 1969 in regard to double crops of high-yielding varieties of paddy;

(c) the programme for expansion of high-yielding double cropping varieties of paddy for the year 1969-70; and

(d) other details regarding intensive cultivation of paddy in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The steps taken include (i) extension of area under the High-yielding Varieties and Multiple Cropping Programmes; (ii) organised provision of required inputs; and (iii) provision of additional irrigation facilities by sinking shallow tubewells and execution of other minor irrigation works.

(b) to (d). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

LOOTING OF FISHERIES IN WEST BENGAL AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION TO LANDLESS PEASANTS CO-OPERATIVES DURING UNITED FRONT RULE

8902. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the fisheries have been looted in West Bengal during last United Front Rule in the State;

(b) if so, the number of fisheries looted;

(c) whether some of these fisheries were illegally occupied by the owners of paddy

land in excess of ceiling of land they are entitled to occupy;

(d) if so, whether Government have taken steps to recover such illegal fisheries and either distribute them to landless peasants for cultivation or for converting them into Cooperative or Government's owned fisheries;

(e) whether the Government will make renewed effort to solve problems of fish scarcity in West Bengal; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) and (f). A statement indicating the efforts which are being made to develop fisheries in West Bengal is attached. These efforts will be continued.

Statement

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES :

(i) Under the Central Scheme of provision of fishing harbours in major ports, the Central Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs in 1965 for investigations in Haldia. These investigations indicated unsuitability of the site provisionally selected, and the Central Government agreed to investigations at an alternative site at Roychawk. The investigations at Roychawk have been completed by the Calcutta Port Trust, and plans and estimates for a fishing harbour have been finalised.

(ii) Experimental work was commenced in 1968 in connection with a pilot scheme for fish culture in reclaimed brackish water swamps for which a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The experimental studies on brackish water fish culture in reclaimed swamps, if successful, will lead to additional fish production by bringing the vast expanse of the now derelict swamps of the Sunderbans into economic production. Designs for construction of suitable fish farms in this area are being worked out and studies are in progress.

(iii) Arrangements have been made to strengthen the Central Government's exploratory fleet to enable more intensive survey of resources being undertaken around the coast. One 105-ft. vessel obtained at a cost of Rs. 30.50 lakhs and two 57ft. vessels costing Rs. 17.50 lakhs for which orders were placed in 1968-69 have been earmarked for survey of the Northern portion of the Bay of Bengal. The 105-ft. exploratory vessel for which orders were placed in the G.D.R. in 1969 has recently been received and will shortly go into operation. The vessel will be used to locate resources for commercial exploitation.

(iv) Other important general measures which have been taken for collective assistance to marine States are the organisation of deep sea fishing vessel construction in the country and the expansion of arrangements for training of operatives of such vessels.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES :

Under Centrally aided State Plan Schemes the Government of West Bengal have taken up several schemes relating to development of derelict fisheries, tank fisheries in Community Development Blocks, production of fish seed, supply of fisheries requisites, provision of loan to fish culturists, transport, demonstration, training and welfare of fisherman. Under these schemes about 32 fish farms are in operation, and 12 fish seed farms have been constructed for artificial breeding of fish and raising of fish seed. Two service units are attending to transport and marketing of fish seed. The State Fisheries Development Corporation has taken up intensive development of fisheries in an area of about 1000 acres. Construction of a cold storage at Howrah was completed in November, 1968. Fishermen have been provided with financial assistance for

boats, nets, reclamation of tanks, etc. Fish seed has been distributed at subsidized rates.

REMISSION OF LOANS AND OTHER BENEFITS TO FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS OF WEST BENGAL

8903. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Front Government of West Bengal, after accepting the responsibility of running the administration of the State, assured that the issue of remission of loans related to agriculture, fertilizer and other relevant benefits will be sympathetically considered in the flood-affected areas of the State;

(b) whether notices and in many cases certificates for realisation of such loans from the flood affected areas have been issued;

(c) whether it is a fact that many meetings and administrations were held in the Contai sub-division of Midnapur districts and memoranda were sent through the local authorities to the Government of West Bengal for remission of such loans in cases where poor peasants are incapable of paying them back due to bad crop in the area this year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove their difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

SUBSIDISED FUEL FOR AGRICULTURAL USE

8904. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to subsidise fuel for agricultural use; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Any concession in the basic duty rate and the consequent reduction in price is likely to cause spurt in consumption necessitating import and outgo of foreign exchange.

A reduced price of Light Diesel Oil will tend to accelerate its use as an adulterant in automotive fuels like High Speed Diesel Oil.

सेना के उपयोग के लिए दिल्ली से खरीदी गई दालें

8905. श्री शशि भूषण :

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सेना के उपयोग के लिये दिल्ली से किस-किस प्रकार की तथा कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में दालें खरीदी गई ;

(ख) ये दालें किन दरों पर खरीदी गई थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात से संतुष्ट है कि व्यापारियों द्वारा सप्लाई की गई दालें बढ़िया किस्म की थी और पहले दिये गये नमूने के अनुसार थीं ;

(घ) ऐसी दालों को व्यापारियों से खरीदने और भारतीय खाद्य निगम से न खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं और

(ङ) उन व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध समाचारपत्रों में घटिया किस्म की दालें तथा खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करने के आरोप लगाये गये हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). पिछले दो वर्षों अर्थात 1968–69 और 1969–70 में सेना की मांग के लिए दिल्ली से खरीदी गयी दालों के प्रकार साथ में उनकी दरें बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया**। देखिये संख्या LT–3431/170]

(ग) ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार केवल ऐसा माल स्वीकार किया गया जोकि सेना की निर्दिष्टियों एवं मानकों के अनुरूप था। तथापि, खाद्यान्नों और दालों की सप्लाई अग्रिम नमूनों के आधार पर नहीं की जाती है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि वस्तुतः यह खरीददारी सेना की जरूरतों के लिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम से उस सीमा तक की गयी जिस सीमा तक निगम सप्लाई कर सकता था। तथापि, मांग की शेष मात्रा व्यापारियों से खरीदनी पड़ी।

(ङ) सम्भवयता माननीय सदस्य के मस्तिष्क में दिल्ली के 13 अप्रैल, 1970 के "पैट्रीयाट" में प्रकाशित समाचार पत्र की रिपोर्ट है जिसका निर्देश अल्प सूचना-प्रश्न संख्या 22 में दिया गया था और जिसका उत्तर लोक सभा में 23 अप्रैल, 1970 को दिया गया था। उस प्रश्न के उत्तर के दौरान इस संबंध में स्थिति स्पष्ट की जा चुकी है।

PURCHASE OF SUGARCANE CROP IN PUNJAB DUE TO LOW RETURNS

8906. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports that sugarcane growers of Punjab have decided to burn the crop due to low return; and

(b) if so, whether any detailed plan has been made to help the growers by purchasing their crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. There was a report in the Press about Haryana farmers having decided to burn their cane but the State Government have intimated that there is no such report with them. Similarly, Punjab Government have also intimated that they have no such report.

(b) Does not arise.

संचार सेवाओं के प्रयोग में आने वाली मशीनों तथा उपकरणों का उत्पादन

8907. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह**: क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में संचार सेवाओं जैसे कि तार, टेलीफोन, समुद्रपार संचार तथा वायरलैस आदि के प्रयोग में आने वाली सभी प्रकार की मशीनों तथा उपकरणों का उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विकास अधिकारियों द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

राज्यों के लिए विपणन विकास कार्य-क्रम हेतु अलग कार्यालय

8908. **श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह परामर्श दिया है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में विपणन विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये अलग विभाग स्थापित किये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

समुद्रपारीय संचार में प्रयुक्त समुद्र के नीचे डाले जाने वाले केबिलों के रख-रखाव तथा उनको अपने अधिकार में लेना

8909. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समुद्रपारीय संचार में प्रयुक्त समुद्र के नीचे डाले जाने वाले केबिलों के रख-रखाव का उत्तरदायित्व तथा स्वामित्व मैसर्स केबिल एंड वायरलैस लिमिटेड, लंदन का है ;

(ख) उक्त संचार सेवा का उपयोग करने के लिये भारत प्रति वर्ष उक्त फर्म को कितना धन देता है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त सेवा को अपने अधिकार में लेने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केबल्स और वायरलैस लिमिटेड को इन केबलों के उपयोग के लिये कोई सीधी अदायगी नही की जाती है क्योंकि ये सुविधाऐं राष्ट्रमंडल दूरसंचार प्रणाली का एक भाग हैं जिसका भारत एक भागीदार है । इस प्रणाली का कुल व्यय पूल कर लिया जाता है और सभी भागीदारों में उनके राजस्व के अनुसार बांट दिया जाता है ।

(ग) उत्तर के भाग (ख) में वर्णित स्थिति को देखते हुए इस सेवा के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रसारण के लिए विज्ञापन स्वीकार करने के बारे में नियम

8910. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : प्रसारण के लिये विज्ञापन स्वीकार करने के बारे में क्या नियम हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): विज्ञापनों को स्वीकार करने के बारे में नियम वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण संहिता में दिए हुए हैं जिसकी कुछ प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं ।

RADIO FREQUENCIES ALLOTTED TO INDIA

8911. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Radio Frequencies allotted to India and the number of them yet to be utilised;

(b) the time allowed for the utilisation of these frequencies; and

(c) whether Government would be able to utilise them in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Allocation of radio frequencies is made by

the Administrative Radio Conferences held by the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.), Geneva, from time to time for various services, such as, Broadcasting, Television, Point to Point Radio Communication, Radio Navigation, Satellite Communication etc. Allocation is made service-wise and not country-wise. Normally, frequencies required by the various member countries of the I.T.U., including India, are registered with the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) of the I.T.U. and are then utilised for the different services. The time of utilisation of the radio frequencies after registration with I.F.R.B. varies from service to service. Generally, the frequency registrations are utilised within the time limits prescribed by the I.F.R.B. as per Radio Regulations.

HIGH POWER MEDIUM WAVE TRANSMITTER AT JAMMU

8912. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the area and population to be catered by the proposed high-power medium wave transmitter at Jammu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : About 15,000 square kilometers with population of 7.8 lakhs.

PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTING CANALS, SINKING WELLS AND TUBE-WELLS

8913. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by Government during 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 in the matter of constructing canals and sinking wells and tube-wells and the acreage of additional land brought under cultivation annually in different States;

(b) the number of canals likely to be opened and the number of well and tube-wells likely to be sunk and the acreage of additional land to be brought under cultivation under the irrigation schemes in 1970; and

(c) the special facilities which Government propose to give to the backward States in the matter of irrigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The progress of additional area benefited by major, medium and minor irrigation schemes including construction of canals, wells and tubewells during the year 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 in different States is given in Statements I & II laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3432/70].

(b) The programme for 1970-71 is not yet finalised.

(c) 10 per cent of the Central assistance to States is to be distributed among the States during the Fourth Plan period for tackling special problems like those relating to chronically drought affected areas, floods and tribal areas. Also the following schemes have been proposed by the Government of India during the Fourth Plan. These schemes when implemented will increase irrigation facilities backward areas.

(i) Small farmers development agencies.

(ii) Marginal cultivators and agricultural workers.

(iii) Integrated dryland agricultural development schemes.

(iv) Non Plan Projects for integrated rural works in chronically drought affected areas.

ELECTIVE REPRESENTATION OF YOUTH IN RURAL AREAS

8914. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for elective representation for the Yuvak Man-

dals and Bagini Samajs, the elections being held, if necessary, at the same time as panchayat elections for the age group of 18 to 30;

(b) if so, whether such elective bodies would be allowed a grant equal to 10 per cent of the income of their respective panchayats;

(c) whether these bodies would be empowered to submit proposals to panchayats for improvements in the village;

(d) whether two seats would be reserved in all panchayats for the age group 18 to 30; and

(e) whether his Ministry proposes to call a conference of State Representatives for due consideration of proposals for greater Youth participation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Yuvak Mandals and Bagini Samajs being associate organisations in rural areas, the suggestions are primarily for consideration by the State Governments in the context of the Panchayati Raj legislation obtaining in the various States.

(e) No, Sir; there is no such proposal at the moment.

APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF LABOUR WELFARE OFFICERS IN FACTORIES

8915. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been opined that the Welfare Officers should be appointed by Government in factories to enable them to discharge their duties neutrally and they should be paid by Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) One such suggestion was considered by the Committee on Labour Welfare (Malviya Committee) but did not find a place in its recommendations.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

STEPS FOR INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CATTLE, BUFFALOES AND MILCH CATTLE

8916. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cows and buffaloes, the main milch cattle is increasing in the country in proportion to the increase in its population;

(b) the estimated number of such cattle separately along with the population figure during the last three years; and

(c) if the increase in our cattle wealth is not proportionate, the reasons therefor and the steps envisaged for assuring the same ?

THE MINISTER FOR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The livestock censuses are conducted quinquennially, the last one having been conducted in 1966. The following table gives comparative figures of milch cattle (cows and buffaloes above 3 years) and human population for 1966 and 1961 :—

	1966 Thousand	1961 Thousand	%age increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Breeding cows over 3 years	51,771	51,002	1·5
2. Breeding buffaloes over 3 years	25,515	24,238	5·3
3. Human Population	494,781	439,235	12·6

(c) 16.6% of the cattle and 44.5% of the buffaloes population of the world is concentrated in this country. This however, does not give a true picture of our cattle wealth as the productivity of our cattle is very low. The average annual milk yield per cow in India is only 173 Kgs. as against 3,000 Kgs. in New Zealand. It is estimated that only 25% of the animals here conform to well defined breeds noted for milk production. draft capacity or both.

Steps are being taken to increase the productivity by laying emphasis on the improvement of the quality of cattle through scientific breeding. development of feeds and fodder resources and timely disease control measures. Steps are also being taken simultaneously to prevent multiplication of uneconomic cattle through controlled breeding and castration of scurb males.

Although the percentage increase in the number of breeding cows and buffaloes, as compared to increase in human population is low, there has been a steady increase in the total output of milk in recent years on account of various measures taken to improve the cattle wealth. Estimated figures of total milk production as given below would indicate that progress is being made in spite of draughts and other setbacks from time to time :

1961 . . .	20·38 million tones
1966-67 . . .	20·40 ,, ,,
1967-68 .	20·80 ,, ,,
1968-69 .	21·20 ,, ,,
Target for 73-74 .	26·00 ,, ,,

'ONE ASIA ASSEMBLY' IN MANILA

8917. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'One Asia Assembly' held in Manila from 11th April, 1970 was attended by India;

(b) if so, the problems discussed; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTNG; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) India was among about twenty countries from where delegates and discussion leaders attended the One Asia Assembly in Manila. About thirty Indian editors, scholars, technologists publishers and Government officials from India attended.

(b) The topics discussed at the Assembly converged on the central theme 'New Directions for Asia'. The specific topics discussed at the Assembly included : (1) Communication in Asia : Problems and Prospects; (2) Science in the Future of Asia; (3) Quality of Life; and (4) The Press Foundation of Asia and the Asian Media.

(c) The Assembly provided a forum for discussion on different aspects of these topics.

LAWLESSNESS AMONGST EAST PAKISTAN REFUGEES

8918. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether some of the refugees from East Pakistan have joined hands with some political party in order to forcibly occupy lands in Basirhat; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent lawlessness among them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर-प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत चीनी की नई मिलों की स्थापना

8919. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत चीनी की नई मिलों की स्थापना करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां प्रस्तावित मिलों की स्थापना की जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार का विचार गाजीपुर जिले में चीनी की एक मिल स्थापित करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग), प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

INCORRECT GRADATION OF SUGAR BY VISHNU SUGAR MILLS LIMITED, GOPAL GANJ, SARAN, BIHAR

8920. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any complaint from the Chini Mill Mazdoor Union in October, 1969 against the Vishnu Sugar Mills Limited Gopalganj, Saran, Bihar for their incorrect gradation of sugar;

(b) whether any enquiry was made on the spot by the Sugar and Vanaspati Directorate about the complaint; and

(c) if so, the findings of this enquiry and the action proposed to be taken against the Mill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The sugar stocks with the factory were checked and some lots were found to be overgraded in respect of grain size. The matter is under examination.

उप-मंडलीय तार तथा टेलीफोन विभाग, उदयपुर के विरुद्ध शिकायत

8921. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उप-मंडलीय तार तथा टेलीफोन विभाग, उदयपुर के विरुद्ध इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि वहां नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की मंजूरी देने में भ्रष्टाचार है और मजदूरों को कोई भुगतान किये बिना उनसे रसीदें प्राप्त कर ली जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार शीघ्र ही यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का है कि टेलीफान कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी देने में तत्परता बरती जाये ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ये कार्यवाहियां कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विशेष पुलिस संगठन द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). एक्सचेंज में 1,320 कनेक्शनों की क्षमता है । लेकिन इस समय 996 कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं । इनमें से 86 कनेक्शन 1969–70 वर्ष के दौरान दिये गये थे । ज्योंही भूमिगत केबल उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे और नए कनेक्शन लगाए जायेंगे । भूमिगत केबल प्राप्त करने के लिये गम्भीर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

BAN ON CONTINUANCE OF RETIRED OFFICIALS IN EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL POSTAL SERVICE

8922. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued an order banning the continuance of retired Government Officials beyond the age of sixty five in the Extra Departmental Postal Service;

(b) if so, the total number of extra departmental employees affected by this order; and

(c) whether they are entitled to the retirement benefits, partially or fully like those who retire after the stipulated term of service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, orders imposing age-restrictions have been issued in respect of all Extra-departmental agents including those who are retired Government servants working as extra departmental agents.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) No. Extra departmental agents are not regular employees and are not entitld to any such benefits. However, purely as a matter of grace *ex-gratia* "gratuity" subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 is paid to Extra-Departmental Agents who retire on completion of continuous satisfactory service of at least 15 years.

LACK OF POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES IN AND AROUND VILLAGE POPHALI IN YEOTMAL DISTRICT MAHARASHTRA

8923. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no Posts, Telegraph and Telephone facilities in and around the village Pophali in the Yeotmal District of Maharashtra inspite of the fact that a big Sugar factory and other industries are being established there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) *Postal facility*:

There is a branch Post office in the village Pophali in the Yeotmal District of Maharashtra.

Telegraph and Telephone facilities :

At present no telegraph or telephone facility is available in village Pophali. The nearest station where such facilities are available is at Umarkhed 14 Km. away.

(*b*) *Postal Facility* :

Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Telegraph and Telephone Facilities :

Except for the new Sugar Factory coming up, there is no other business or administrative importance of the village Pophali. Its population is reported to be only about 1000.

The scheme has to be justified on remunerative basis.

(c) *Postal Facility* :

Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Telegraph and Telephone Facilities :

The proposal to provide telegraph and telephone facilities in village Pophali is under examination.

ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS IN KALKAJI COLONY, NEW DELHI TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

8924. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the residential plots shown in the lay-out plan of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi, have been allotted;

(b) whether there are East Pakistan displaced persons in the Union Territory of Delhi who have not been allotted any residential plots so far in the aforesaid colony;

(c) if so, whether they have applied for allotment of any residential plots in the prescribed form or otherwise within the specified date or otherwise;

(d) if so, how many applicants are on the waiting list till date; and

(e) how Government propose to accommodate all of them in the aforesaid colony ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) All developed plots meant for individual allotment in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi, have been either allotted or earmarked for allotment to eligible applicants by drew of lots. 55 large-sized plots are, however, available for group housing purposes. Registered co-operative house-building societies of displaced persons can apply for the allotment of these plots for construction of flats etc.

(b) to (e). No information regarding the East Pakistan Displaced Persons in the Union Territory of Delhi, other than those who have applied for allotment of plots in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji, is available.

2510 applications were received in response to the two Press Notes issued in January 1966 and August 1967. Of these, 1832 applicants were found eligible for allotment of plots.

GRANT OF ADVANCE TO DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IN KALKAJI COLONY, NEW DELHI

8925. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allottees of the East Pakistan displaced persons colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi have urged the Union Government to finance a Housing Scheme by the Delhi Development Authority for construction of their houses, obviously keeping the land and houses in mortgage with the Government as a measure of safety against recovery of cost of the houses from the beneficiaries; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for granting an advance to the Delhi Development Authority for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was not considered possible for the Government to grant a loan to the Delhi Development Authority for this purpose, but the question whether such a loan could be obtained by the Delhi Development Authority from the Life Insurance Corporation is under consideration.

LEGISLATION ON COMMON LAW OF ACQUISITION OF LAND

8926. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken on the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Land Acquisition and whether Government propose to bring forward the necessary legislation; and

(b) since a common law of acquisition for the country is fair and proper, whether steps have been taken to obtain consent of

State Governments, which have their own laws of acquisition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Land Acquisition are being examined by Government in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories, as well as various Ministries who are vitally concerned with the recommendations. The proposal of bringing necessary legislation in the matter will be considered in due course, if necessary, in consultation with State Governments etc.

LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW P&T OFFICE AT MANGALORE

8927. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6482 on the 16th April, 1970 regarding acquisition of land for new P&T office at Mangalore and state :

(a) whether the accommodation now available is deficient, if so, the area prescribed for the office and why the owner was not requested to make up the defficiency from the rest of building;

(b) whether the President and other prominent Members of Mangalore Municipality accept the advantages claimed for the location; if so, the record of the agreement;

(c) whether it is consistent with the policy of economy of the Department that in addition to the large capital expenditure which may be higher after the court decides on the cost of acquisition, an increase in the annual expenditure of Rs. 3430 should be made;

(d) if accommodation is required for the Sub-Postmaster, the reasons for not constructing at the Lee Well site already acquired; and

(e) whether it is the policy of the Department to provide accommodation to Sub-Postmasters, when provision for 5 per cent of the staff in the Lee Well area is waiting for funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes; The accommodation available is 210 sq ft. only against the accommodation of 340 sq. ft. justified (including provision for future expansion) by the departmental standards for the Post office and 400 sq. ft. for the quarter of the Sub-Postmaster. The additional accommodation of 530 sq. ft. is not available in the present rented building nor is it possible to extend the rented building.

(b) The suitability of the site selected by the Department was explained orally to the President and other prominent members of the public by the local departmental officers on 18-11-69 but no suitable alternate site for the Post office has so far been indicated by any of them.

(c) Proposals for the construction of Departmental buildings are required to be taken up and processed, if there is shortage of accommodation in the rented building and no alternative rented accommodation is available or may become available on reasonable rent.

(d) The Sub-Postmaster is required to be provided residential accommodation, under departmental rules, on the premises of the Post office.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES

8928. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 5312 on the 3rd April, 1969 regarding agricultural graduates and state :

(a) whether the discrepancies observed in the collected information have since been reconciled;

(b) if so, the details of the data compiled; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in finalising the information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing details is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT—3433/170].

(c) Does not arise.

INTRODUCTION OF SUBSCRIBERS TRUNK DIALLING SYSTEM FROM MADRAS TO OTHER CITIES

8929. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce subscribers' trunk dialling from Madras to various other cities;

(b) if so, the names of the cities; and

(c) when the proposals will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Subscriber trunk dialling has been introduced on the following routes on the dates shown :

(a) Madras-Bangalore—19-3-66

(b) Madras-Coimbatore—28-3-69

(c) Madras-Tiruchi—15-8-69

2. Subscriber Trunk dialling has been planned on the following additional routes and is expected to be commissioned about the dates indicated.

Route	Expected date of implementation
(1)	(2)
(a) Madras-Chingleput . .	October '70
(b) Madras-Madurai . .	March '71
(c) Madras-New Delhi . .	—do—
(d) Madras-Bombay . .	-do-
(e) Madras-Ernakulam . .	March '74
(f) Madras-Calcutta .	-do-

SUGAR PRODUCTION DURING 1969-70

8930. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total sugar production in 1969-70 State-wise and the latest recovery of various sugar factories State-wise; and

(b) how much sugar Government require for internal consumption and for export purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The production of sugar during 1969-70 (1st October 1969 to 30th September 1970) up to 22nd April 1970 was 35.46 lakh tonnes. A statement indicating the state-wise production up to the 22nd April 1970 and recovery of sugar percent came up to the 7th April 1970 during 1969-70 season is attached.

(b) The internal consumption of sugar in 1969-70 is estimated at around 33 lakh tonnes. The exports of sugar are made on calendar year basis. During 1969 a quantity of 94,000 tonnes was exported. During 1970 arrangements have already been made for exporting about 2.25 lakh tonnes. The question of further exports is under consideration.

STATEMENT

State-wise production of Sugar and recovery of Sugar per cent cane

State	Production of sugar upto 22nd April during 1969-70 season	Recovery of Sugar per cent cane up to 7th April during 1969-70 season
(1)	(2)	(3)
	('000 Tonnes)	(%)
Uttar Pradesh .	1295	9·49
Bihar . . .	321	9·31
Haryana . .	80	9·07

1	2	3
Punjab . . .	64	8·80
Assam . . .	8	8·93
Orissa . . .	14	9·25
West Bengal .	14	9·47
Madhya Pradesh	34	9·22
Rajasthan .	18	8·70
Maharashtra .	900	10·90
Gujarat . .	83	9·83
Andhra Pradesh	304	9·36
Tamil N du .	185	8·30
Mysore . .	200	9·86
Kerala . .	16	8·84
Pondicherry .	10	8·63

NOTE :

The above figures are provisional and are subject to revision as these include estimates in respect of certain factories.

POLICY OF DELHI ADMINISTRATION IN RUNNING TEMPORARY CINEMA HOUSES

8931. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the suburban areas of Delhi wherein licences have been granted for running temporary cinema houses;

(b) the names of the areas together with the names of the individuals/institutions whose applications for the grant of licences for running temporary cinema houses are under consideration; and

(c) the names of the areas together with the names of the persons whose applications for the grant of licence for running temporary cinema houses were rejected during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 1969-70 (up to March, 1970) and the grounds for their rejection and the policy of the Delhi Administration for the grant of licences for running temporary cinema houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) : (a) Licences have been granted for running generally temporary cinema houses at the following places :—

(1) Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.

(2) Mahipalpur Village, New Delhi.

(3) Chokri Mubarikabad Village, Zakhira, Delhi.

(4) R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

(5) Harinagar, Tihar, Delhi.

(6) Shakur Basti, Delhi.

(7) Vishwasnagar, Shahdra.

(b) statement I is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. *LT*—3434/70].

(c) statement II is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—3434/70]. The poliicy of the Delhi Administration is contained in statement III laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3434/70].

बिहार सर्किल के लिए टेलीफोन डायरक्टरी

8932. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार सर्किल के लिए टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी किस तिथि को प्रकाशित की गई थी, उसकी प्रतियां कब वितरित की गई थी, उसमें सूचना किस तिथि तक की है इस डायरेक्टरी का परिशिष्ट किस तिथि को निकाला गया था और उनमें किस तिथि की सूचना समाविष्ट थी और इस डायरेक्टरी का अगला संस्करण किस तिथि को निकाला तथा वितरित किया जायेगा और उसमें किस तिथि तक की सूचना समाविष्ट की जायेगी; और

(ख) इस संबंध में कम से कम विलम्ब करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) बिहार सर्किल की टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी का पिछला संस्करण मई, 1969

में प्रकाशित किया गया था। इसमें 31 जनवरी, 1969 तक संशोधित सूचना दी गई थी। इसका वितरण जून में किया गया था राजेन्द्र नगर क्रासबार एक्सचेंज के चालू किए जाने के समय जनवरी 1970 में पटना एक्सचेंज के लिये एक पूरक डायरेक्टरी जारी की गई थी। यह अक्तूबर 1969 तक संशोधित थी। सर्कल डायरेक्टरी का अगला संस्करण अगस्त 1970 में प्रकाशित किए जाने की संभावना है। इसमें 31 मई, 1970 तक के संशोधनों को शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है। इसे प्रकाशित करने के लिए एक महीने के भीतर ही यह वितरित कर दी जाएगी।

(ख) बिहार सर्कल डायरेक्टरी के पिछले संस्करण निर्धारित समयों पर ही प्रकाशित किए गए थे। जनवरी 1969 के बाद का संस्करण अगले चार संस्करणों के लिए मुद्रकों की नियुक्ति करने में कुछ कार्यविधि संबंधी विलम्ब होने के कारण अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं किया जा सका है। अब मुद्रक नियुक्त कर दिए गए हैं और आगामी संस्करण यथाशीघ्र प्रकाशित करने के लिये तमाम कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS

8933. SHRI DAVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Committee for Prevention of Cruelty to animals has made a request to Government to avoid experimenting on animals;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn on alternate methods of research; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of research being done at the Indian Veterinary Institute at Bareilly on alternate methods of research *i.e.* tissue culture techniques;

(d) whether the Committee has requested Government to arrange for the registration of all medical and educational institutions dealing with animals under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No. On the contrary, the Committee was convinced that the animal experimentation was necessary for the advancement of science and for alleviating the suffering of both man and animal. The Committee, however, favoured legislation, flexible in character, for regulation of animal experimentation in India in order to avoid unnecessary cruelty to them.

(b) Yes. As an alternative to the use of animals for experimentation, the Tissue Culture techniques and embryonated eggs etc. are being tried wherever possible by the institutes and scientists.

(c) Alternate methods of tissue culture techniques are being employed wherever possible at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, both at Bareilly and Mukteswar in research and in production of rinderpest and food and mouth vaccines.

(d) In its report submitted to Government in 1957, the Committee for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, did not specifically recommended the registration of all medical and educational institutions dealing with the animals. There is also no provision in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act for the compulsory registration of such institutions.

(e) Does not arise.

EVACUEE PROPERTY NOS. 12 AND 15, MASAB TANK, HYDERABAD

8934. Shri GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether properties Nos. 12 and 15, Masab Tank, Hyderabad were sold by auction on 24th September, 1963 for Rs. 16,000 to Shri Baldev Raj, a refugee from West Pakistan;

(b) whether the same property was in the possession of Smt. Sajida Khatoon, wife of Shri Mohd. Yunus Saleem, a Minister of Central Government;

(c) if so, how could the property be auctioned by the Department of Rehabilitation;

(d) whether Government are aware that the property is still in the possession of Shrimati Sajida Khatoon or others claiming title from her; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to hand over the property to the purchaser ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Physical possession of the plots was handed over on the spot to Shri Baldev Raj auction-purchaser on 7-6-1967, after removing a hut and pillars allegedly set up by one Smt. K. Ramasubhamma. The claim of Smt. Sajida Khatoon, that the plots belonged to her and were not evacuee property, was not recognised by the Custodian. The plots, being saleable under the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, and the Rules thereunder, were put to auction on 24-9-1963.

(d) After handing over physical possession and issuing the sale certificate in favour of Shri Baldev Raj, the Department of Rehabilitation became *functus officio* in the matter and nothing further is known to the Department as regards these plots.

(e) As already stated, physical possession of the two plots was handed over to Shri Baldev Raj on 7-6-1967. Nothing further remains to be done in this regard by the Department of Rehabilitation.

T.V. SETS FOR M.Ps.

8935. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Members of Parliament who have so far been issued television sets from Government quota;

(b) the total number of television sets which have actually been installed at the residence of Members;

(c) why the remaining Members have not been provided with the television sets though they were allotted long back; and

(d) how long it will take to provide television sets to all those Members ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). There is no Government quota of television sets for sale to Members of Parliament. A local dealer, who had imported some sets in 1965 was persuaded to sell 100 sets to M.Ps. In addition, CEERI, Pilani had agreed to sell 30 sets to M.Ps. on priority basis. The position with regard to the allotment and sale of these sets is as follows :—

Type of set	Total No. of sets available for sale to M.Ps.	No. of sets allotted on requests received from M.Ps.	Sets actually intalled
Imported sets with a private dealer . .	100	100	40
CEERI . .	30	29	12

(c) and (d). The dealer has informed the Ministry that he has to import some components and repair the sets before they can be delivered to the M.Ps. concerned. He expects to be able to do this in a couple of months' time. As regards CEERI manufactured sets the remaining allottees have not purchased the sets as yet.

ADVERTISEMENTS ABOUT DRINKS (ALCOHOL) OVER A.I.R.

8936. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no advertisements about Drinks (Alcohol) are broadcast over the Commercial Service of the All India Radio;

(b) whether there is any ban imposed by Government to broadcast advertisements about drinks over the A.I.R. and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the steps contemplated by the A.I.R. to secure advertisements about drinks to earn more revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Advertisements for alcoholic drinks are not accepted for broadcast by A.I.R.

(b) Such advertisements are not allowed under the Code for Commercial Broadcasts.

(c) Does not arise.

MANUFACTURE OF VACCINE FOR FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES AT INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, MHOW

8937. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed a scheme for manufacture of vaccine for foot and mouth diseases at the Institute of Biological Products, Mhow; and

(b) if so, when the Ministry propose to sanction it; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Director of Veterinary Services, Madhya Pradesh, wrote to the Animal Husbandry Commissioner on 21st March, 1970 asking for approval to the setting up of a Foot and Mouth disease vaccine production centre at the Institute of Biological Products, Mhow. Schemes for manufacture of vaccine for foot and mouth disease in the Fourth Plan are in the State sector. The Director of Veterinary Services, Madhya Pradesh has been advised of the factors which he may like to consider before formulating a scheme for manufacture of the vaccine. A model scheme giving details in respect of the buildings, equipment, glassware, etc. in this connection has been circulated to the State Governments.

REQUEST FROM MADHYA PRADESH OF MILK POWDER AND *Per capita* AVAILABILITY OF MILK IN M.P.

8938. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Ministry to arrange supply of milk powder; and if so, the demand thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry are aware that *per capita* per day availability of milk in Madhya Pradesh is less than half the quantity recommended by the I.C.A.R.; and

(c) if so, whether the supply of milk will be made and if so, in what quantity; and if the full demand cannot be met the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the Government of India to arrange supply of 145 tonnes of skimmed milk powder for 5 milk supply schemes for the year 1970-71.

(b) The I.C.A.R. have not made any recommendations so far with regard to *per capita* per day availability of milk for Madhya Pradesh. However, according to the recommendations of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of

Medical Research, the optimum milk requirement is 283 grams *per capita* per day. Against this recommendation, the *per capita* per day availability of milk in Madhya Pradesh is 84 grams.

(c) The supply of milk is dependent upon production. To increase production, all necessary measures have been taken all over the country including Madhya Pradesh. These measures are as under :—

(i) All India Key-Village Scheme.

(ii) Intensive Cattle Development Scheme.

(iii) Cross Breeding Scheme.

(iv) Feeds and Fodder Development Scheme.

(v) Calf Rearing Scheme.

(vi) Cattle Shows and Milk Yield Competition.

(vii) Disease Control Programme :

(1) Increase in number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

(2) Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.

(3) Expansion of Biological Products Laboratories for production of Vaccines and sera.

The increase in production is dependent upon the combination of variable factors. It is, therefore, not possible to forecast the extent of increase that may result.

SCHEME OF COORDINATED CATTLE BREEDING PROGRAMME IN MADHYA PRADESH

8939. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government had proposed for implementation during 1968-69 the Centrally sponsored scheme of coordinated cattle breeding programme and that it was incorporated in the State Annual Plan for 1969-70;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some Union Government Officers inspected the site of cattle breeding farm at Durg for location of the scheme; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry will sanction the scheme and if so, when; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Scheme has been examined in consultation with officers of Madhya Pradesh Government and they have been requested to revise it.

REQUEST FROM MADHYA PRADESH FOR FOREIGN BRED BULLS AND COWS

8940. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government had requested for supply of foreign bred bulls and cows and if so, the number thereof; and

(b) when the demand will be met and in what number, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The M.P. Government have asked for 38 Jersey bulls, 60 Jersey cows, 2 Red Dane bulls and 30 Red Dane cows for the entire Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have up to now been supplied 13 Jersey bulls and 5 Jersey heifers. The allotment of exotic cattle so far has followed receipt of donations made by Heifer Project of U.S.A. or the Australian "Society for those who have less" etc. The above requirement of this State is, being kept in view for consideration alongwith the requirements of the other States for allotment as and when animals of these breeds become available.

DEMAND FROM MADHYA PRADESH FOR RUSSIAN MARINO AND RAMBOULLET SHEEP

8941. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have placed a demand for Russian Marino and Ramboullet sheep and if so, in what number;

(b) when and in what number the supply will be made; and

(c) if full demand cannot be met, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). While finalising the programme of import of exotic sheep for 1969-70 and 1970-71, for improving the quality of wool of local sheep through cross-breeding, the Government of Madhya Pradesh along with other State Governments was requested to indicate their requirements of exotic sheep, both Russian Merino and Ramboullet. In response to this, the Director of Animal Husbandry in his latest communication has indicated the State's requirements as 40 Russian Merino sheep—10 Rams and 30 Ewes for 1970-71 and 25 Ramboullet sheep during the next financial year. The requirement of these sheep have been included in the programme of imports proposed for 1970-71 and 1971-72.

PROGRAMME FOR INCREASE IN LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME IN STATES UNDER FOURTH PLAN

8942. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target programme for the increase of lift irrigation has been fixed during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, for the different States and the Union Territories;

(b) if so, its details State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes of different States and Union Territory; and

(d) the maximum limit that has now been fixed for minor irrigation schemes for the plain areas and the hill areas respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan of the States has not yet been finalised.

(d) With effect from 1-4-70 the maximum financial limit for individual minor irrigation schemes has been increased from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs in plain areas and to Rs. 30 lakhs in hilly areas.

CREATION OF SEPARATE POSTAL CIRCLE FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH

8943. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a strong demand for the creation of a separate Postal Circle for Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government received a representation in this behalf and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Some representations have been received in this behalf and the matter is under consideration.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ON GENERAL ZORAWAR SINGH

8944. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government for the issue

of postal stamps in honour of the General Jorawar Singh, the conqueror of Tibet; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and when such stamps will be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee in its last meeting held on 14-4-70 and they desired that this may be considered in its next meeting due in June or July.

SURVEY OF BEEDI INDUSTRY BY E.P.F. ORGANISATION

8945. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees Provident Fund Organisation has undertaken the survey work of Beedi industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government will instruct the organisation to complete the survey soon so that a very large number of workers may benefit by bringing the Beedi industry within the purview of the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The Employees Provident Fund Organisation has completed the survey of the Beedi Industry and submitted its report. The matter is being processed further in consultation with the interests concerned.

A.I.R. ARTISTES NOT ALLOWED TRADE UNION RIGHTS

8946. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the complaint of the A.I.R. artistes that they are not allowed the basic normal trade union rights to ventilate their grievances;

(b) if so, his reaction thereon; and

(c) whether it is proposed to refer the matter to an independent authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government have seen a Press Report to this effect.

(b) Government have no intention to suppress or deny any basic normal trade union rights to AIR employees, including staff artistes.

(c) Does not arise.

EMPLOYEES OF P & T CIRCLE, BIHAR STILL UNDER SUSPENSION

8947. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the P&T employees are still under suspension in Bihar Circle under orders of an officer lower than the appointing authority in connection with the token strike of the 19th September, 1968 and work-to-rule movement thereafter;

(b) whether such employees continue to be suspended particularly in Katihar and other places, without any involvement in violence; and

(c) if so, whether orders are being issued for immediate reinstatement of such employees and for inquiry into the propriety of the continuance of suspension up to now; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). All the officials, who had been suspended in Bihar Circle in connection with the strike, were reinstated. Two officials working in Gaya D.T.O. were subsequently convicted by the court under Section 4 of the E.S. M.O. They were therefore deemed to be under suspension from the date of their

conviction as per rule 10(2)(b) of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

(c) The case of these two officials is being reviewed.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the Calling Attention Motion. This is the thinnest attendance during the Zero Hour.

Shri Samar Guha

12.11 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RECENT INFLUX OF MINORITIES FROM EAST PAKISTAN TO INDIA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

> The reported recent influx of about 50,000 minorities from East Pakistan to India.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware that the minorities in East Pakistan continue to suffer from a number of disabilities and hardships resulting in their migration to India in large numbers over the years. The Government have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan to the plight of the minorities there and have urged them to ensure their security, full freedom and equality of rights in accordance with the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of 1950.

The migration of minorities from East Pakistan has increased during the last few months. The House has been kept informed of the situation through discussions in the House and replies to questions, the last one being No. 466 replied yesterday. This increased migration has taken place on account of generally insecure conditions, economic distress and discriminatory treatment meted out to the minorities there. It is also believed that the stand of some political parties regarding the minorities as stated in their election campaign is also effecting the minorities adversely.

The Government share the concern of the House over the noticeable increase in the volume of migration from East Pakistan. This year up to 29-4-1970 approximately 34,500 persons are reported to have reached India.

The Government of India have protested to the Government of Pakistan against the failure of that Government to ameliorate the continuing unhappy lot of the minority community in Pakistan and have urged upon that Government to take effective steps to assure their security of life, property and self-respect to enable them to live in peace and honour as equal citizens of Pakistan. The Pakistan Government has also been urged to restore confidence amongst the minorities so that such migration of the minority community to India does not take place.

The House will appreciate that this is a sensitive matter, and we have to be careful in both our reactions to it and the action we take to meet the situation. It is necessary to avoid such steps as would give a handle to the reactionary elements to create tension and undesirable incidents.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister shows how callous and heartless the Government has become towards the minorities of East Pakistan to whom a sacred pledge was given at the time of partition.

The Minister, in his statement, has referred the problems of East Pakistan as 'sensitive matter'. This issue does not involve only thousands but lakhs of minorities in East Pakistan who have crossed and are still crossing over to India. And still, to the Government, this is only a sensitive matter. East Pakistan refugees have made sacrifices during the freedom struggle. They suffered worst after freedom.

The information given by Government that only about 34,000 minorities had migrated is not correct. Yesterday, the West Bengal Government had issued a statement in which they had said that there were 30,500 only in West Bengal alone. But

[Shri Samar Guha]

the figures in regard to the migrants into Tripura and Assam have not been included in this. The Chief Minister of Tripura is here, and I had the occasion to travel with him in the same 'plane' and he said that every day, about 100 to 200 people were crossing into Tripura. He told me this personally. If the hon. Minister would enquire, he will get the same information from him.

Sir, I have here a map with me, and you can see the areas from where they are coming; these are the border areas of East Pakistan; this is Khulna; this is the area in the district Mymensingh of Garo Hills; this is Hill Chittagong area; this is Sylhet; this is Gopalganj area. In all these areas, the Hindus constituted the majority of the population.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has shown the map only to me. How can the other Members see it? He may hang the map in the Central Hall.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have got it from the Parliament Library.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Are we school-children?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They are not children, but they are not interested in it, and they know the reason for it themselves.

I want to emphasise that in these border districts of East Pakistan *i.e.*, in the the districts of Khulna, Sylhet, Hill Chittagong, the Garo Hills, of Mymensingh etc. the Hindus constituted either the majority or their number was almost equal to the number of Muslims there. They have now become the recent target of the atrocities of the Government of Pakistan.

The basic reason for the expulsion of the minorities from East Pakistan is not essentially communal but it is by and large political. It is the game of the West Pakistan Government, the political *pandas* of Rawalpindi. At the time of partition, 65 per cent of the total population of Pakistan belonged to East Pakistan. After squeezing out nearly 65 per lakhs of minorities, they have reduced the population strength of East Pakistan to about 54 per cent. Now, they are trying to reduce their strength still further, so that West Pakistan may have a majority of population over East Pakistan and convert East Pakistan into a colony of West Pakistan and have perpetual political hegemony over them.

The second main objective of this expulsion is this. The Hindu minorities had a predominant hold over the administrative, economic, cultural, educational and social life of East Pakistan. By expelling them and by squeezing out the Hindu minorities, the West Pakistan elements want to have a hold there and convert East Pakistan completely into a colony of West Pakistan, which they have now achieved.

The latest reason for the recent influx is this. The next election is coming in East Pakistan in the month of next October, and the parties that are behind this game are as follows; I can name them here; they are the Jamiat-e-Islam, the Nizam-e-Islami, the Rabbani Khilafat, the Muslim Sangram Parishad, and also the pro-Peking faction of National Awami Party of Maulana Bhashani, and all their papers like the *Sangram*, *Paigaam*, *Pakistan* and others; it is they who are indulging in a virulent anti-Hindu propaganda, because they know that the Hindu minorities will vote for only those nationalist Muslims and non-communal parties who stand for non-communal objectives. Still, 20 per cent of the votes in East Pakistan belong to the minorities. Therefore, they want to neutralise the minority votes by squeezing them out of East Pakistan. This is a political conspiracy hatched by the West Pakistan Government, and this is the reason for the recent influx of the minorities from there.

There are also other reasons which are socio-economic in nature. In East Pakistan, the minorities have practically no representation in the administration or the police services. The result is that in the rural areas, with the connivance of the Government there, the anti-social elements have let loose a hell there; there is molestation of women, forcible marriage of Hindu girls, dacoity in Hindu houses, for the main purpose of committing criminal assault of the Hindu women; desecration of temples etc. I can give innumerable such instances, but

I do not want to excite communal passion here. I only want to point out one thing, namely that the attitude of the East Bengal Muslims has undergone a radical change; they are no longer interested in pushing out the Hindus; it is in their own interest to keep the Hindus there; the progressive Bengali Muslims there want to keep the Hindus in East Pakistan, because they do not want to reduce the proportion of the population of East Pakistan in relation to West Pakistan and thereby allow West Pakistan to have complete control over East Pakistan. But unfortunately those progressive elements in East Pakistan do not know what is actually happening in the border areas because there is no news about exodus of the minorities in East Pakistan newspapers or radio broadcasts. They are unaware, for this reason, of the migration of minorities there.

I have already said that Government have completely failed to focuss the issue of the miserable plight of the minorities in East Pakistan to bring pressure to bear on the Government of Pakistan in an effective way so that they agree to provide a sense of security to life, honour and properties of the minorities. Almost all the factories, sugar mills, textile mills, tea gardens, heavy engineering works, glass factories, banking institutions, insurance companies have been confiscated in the name of enemy property. Forcible harvesting of paddy, seizure of cultivable lands and occupation of houses and properties of the minorities are also continuing. Hindus and other minorities are being discriminated against in issuing permits and licences to trade and business and giving services in administration, police and other works.

So I want to know (a) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to mobilise international opinion, particularly in the Buddhist and Arab worlds, against the Pakistan Governments policy of terrorising and squeezing out the minorities from East Pakistan ? (b) Why did Government delay so much the despatch of a protest note to the Government of Pakistan against the recent exodus of minorities from East Pakistan ?—I had written to them two months before and had followed it up with repeated reminders; (c) will Government ask the Government of Pakistan to allow our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca to visit those areas whence the minorities are leaving Pakistan ? (d) will the medium of AIR be utilised sufficiently to expose the politics of minority-baiting indulged in by the Pakistan Government and to compel the Bengali Muslim brethren to stand by the minorities; (e) whether Government will press for the reactivisation of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact to set up minority boards for safeguarding the interests of the minorities ?; (f) whether Government will arrange for TV and film-pictures of the refugee to be taken and allow foreign press correspondence to visit the refugees recently coming from East Pakistan so that the gravity of the problem is realised by them; (g) whether Government have arranged to take the case-history of all the refugees coming from there ?; and—a last and most important—(h) whether failing to have adequate response from the Government of Pakistan, will the Government consider the question of cutting the air service link.—the life-line between East and West Pakistan.—as a drastic measure to bring pressure on the Government of Pakistan ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I share the concern and anguish of the hon. Member about the plight of the minority community in East Pakistan, but am not prepared to accept the allegation that Governments attitude towards them is callous or indifferent. There I think the hon. Member is not being fair to us. We have done our very best to do as much as possible. We are fully aware of their plight and difficulties but there are certain limitations before us as a result of which we cannot act very effectively. To say that we have done nothing on their behalf is not very fair, nor is it correct. We have taken it up with the Pakistan Government not once, but on a number of occasions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You have taken nincompoop attitude.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is the Hon. Member's opinion. Short of declaring war on Pakistan, I do not know what we can do. We can only protest, we can tell the countries all over the world what

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

conditions are prevailing there. Beyond that it is very difficult.

I agree with the hon. Member that the plight of the minority community there is really very pathetic, and whatever can be done for them is being done by us. I will go so far as to say that Pakistan's attitude towards the minority community is no better than the pernicious and obnoxious principle of apartheid followed by South Africa. But what can we do in this regard? We can only point it out to them, we can highlight it, bring it to the notice of the world and generate public opinion.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Are we doing it?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Yes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As regards the discrepancy in figures which the hon. Member mentioned, we said near about 34,000 people have come over. The hon. Member's figure is much higher than that. We have given approximate figures. It is not possible to give exact figures under the circumstances. It is possible that we may be wrong, or the figures given to him by the State Government may be wrong.

He asked what we are doing in this regard. As I have already said, we are taking steps to inform all the friendly countries about developments there, particularly Russia, because Russia was very much in the picture because of the Tashkent Agreement. We are doing everything possible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I mentioned the Arab world and the Buddhist world.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Everywhere. There are consultations and talks with the various countries and we do bring it to their notice, but no point or useful purpose will be served by our taking this matter to the United Nations as suggested by the hon. Member.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not suggested.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: But suggestions of that kind have been made before, and we still believe that we can solve this problem only by bilateral negotiations with Pakistan, and to that affect we are trying our very best, but we have not been very successful.

The hon. Member said that there has been delay in lodging our protest. I do not think that there has been any inordinate delay. We were watching the situation, and it is only when we were convinced....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As soon as there was a radio news, immediately they lodged a protest, but you took two months. I have sent you ten reminders.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The large scale influx started only during the last few months.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Four months ago.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Prior to January it was near normal. Since January it has been very much larger, and it is after that that we became very much concerned. In such matters it does take time to make a proper assessment of the situation, and it is only after that that we can make a protest, and we have protested in April last.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about my other questions, whether they will ask the Government of Pakistan to allow our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca to visit these areas, Khulna, Sylhet and other areas?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This step is always taken. Whenever any kind of abnormal situation arises, we always ask our High Commissioner to make a request to the Pakistan Government to allow him to pay a visit to find out things for himself. This is done automatically.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के न चाहने पर भी पाकिस्तान बना । हमारी जितनी शंकायें थीं कि अगर पाकिस्तान बनेगा तो कुराफ़ातें बढ़ेंगी इस सब-कान्टीनेंट में, हम देख रहे हैं कि वह बढ़ी हैं । आपस में हिन्दुस्तान

और पाकिस्तान के जो मसले हैं, खास कर के लोगों की अदला बदली में और सम्पत्ति को ले कर जो एक नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट 1950 में हुआ, उस को भी पाकिस्तान ने कई दफा तोड़ा है। और भी बहुत सी कुराफ़ातों के रास्ते पर पाकिस्तान लगा हुआ है।

इस संदर्भ में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट जो 1950 में हुआ था उस को पाकिस्तान ने कितनी दफ़ा तोड़ा है और आप ने फ़ौर्मली कितनी दफ़ा उस के खिलाफ़ प्रोटेस्ट किये हैं और उन के क्या री-एक्शन्स मिले है ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आप कहत हैं कि 34,500 रिफ़्यूजीज 29-4-70 तक आए हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन की कितनी सम्पत्ति वहां छूटी है और उस का हिसाब क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार से आप ने मांगा है ? या उन रिफ़्यूजीज से आप ने हिसाब लिया है कि कितनी सम्पत्ति उन की छूटी है ?

तीसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि उधर से जब वह अल्पसंख्यक हिन्दुस्तान में आते हैं तो क्या यह पेपर्स और परमिट्स को लेकर आप की तरफ़ से दिक्कतें पैदा नहीं की जाती हैं ? क्या आप ने वैस्ट बंगाल, असम और त्रिपुरा की सरकारों को यह नहीं कह दिया है कि जिन के पास पासपोर्ट न हों, परमिट संबंधी कागजात न हों, परमिट उन को इधर मत आने दो ? अब वह बेचारे तो वैसे ही मुसीबत और आफत के मारे हैं और यहां आप भी जो उनको आज़ादी व इतमीनान से आने में रूकावट डालते हैं तो यह जो आप की नीति है उन लोगों के इधर आने देने में उस को आप लिबरलाइज करेंगे? यह ठीक है कि परमिट्स और कागजात उनके पास हों लेकिन उस बारे में आप की तरफ़ से कड़ाई न हो और क्या उस को आप लिबरलाइज करेंगे ?

चौथा सवाल यह है कि आप ने खुद कहा है कि उन की नीति साउथ अफ्रीका की एपर-टाइट पालिसी की तरह है तो जिस तरह से रोडेशिया की सरकार को कंडैम करने के लिए युनाइटेड नेशंस ने प्रस्ताव किया उसी तरह से इस संबंध में भी वैसा करने की बात क्या आप ने आगे बढ़ाई है कि एफ्रो ऐशियन कंट्रीज के जरिये पाकिस्तान को कंडैम करायें ? जिस तरीक़े से वैरूर (?) की सरकार को कंडैम किया उसी तरीक़े से पाकिस्तान को कंडैम कराने के लिए इस सरकार ने कोशिश की है और बात चलाई है ?

पांचवां और आखिरी सवाल यह है कि तिब्बत रैफ़यूजीज के लिये यू० एन० ओ० से ग्रांट मिलती है उसे आप इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं तो जिस तरह से यु० एन० ओ० की संस्था से तिब्बत के रेफ़यूजीज के लिए ग्रांट मिलती है उसी तरह से पाकिस्तान से जो रेफ़यू-जीज इधर भारत में आते हैं उनको भी यू०एन० ओ० से कोई उस तरह की ग्रांट मिले इस के लिए क्या आप ने बात आगे बढ़ाई है, यदि हां, तो यू० एन० ओ० से इस बारे में आप को क्या जवाब मिला है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का पहला सवाल यह था कि नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट जो सन् 1950 का है उस पैक्ट को पाकि-स्तान ने कितनी दफ़े तोड़ा है। मुझे यह कहने में खेद होता है कि उस में पाकिस्तान द्वारा तोड़ने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है क्योंकि दरअसल उन्होंने उस पैक्ट को कभी अमल में लाया ही नहीं। उन्होंने उसे कभी नहीं माना है और उस पैक्ट का केवल कागजी महत्व उन्होंने समझा है..... (**व्यवधान**) माननीय सदस्य धैर्य रक्खें। मैं उन की सब बातों का जवाब देने वाला हूं। माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते थे कि उन्होंने नेहरू-लियाक़त पैक्ट को कै दफे तोड़ा है तो मैं ने उन्हें बतलाया कि उन्होंने उस की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं की है। जो कुछ जिम्मेदारी उस पैक्ट के बमुजिब उनके ऊपर थी उस जिम्मेदारी को उन्होंने पूरा नहीं किया इसलिए कै दफा तोड़ा है यह सवाल बेमानी है और गिनती करने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है।

[श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह]

दूसरे उन्होंने पूछा है कि 34500 आदमी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से इधर हमारी तरफ़ आये हैं वह वहां पाकिस्तान में क्या अपनी सम्पत्ति आदि छोड़ आये हैं, उस की क्या कीमत है तो इस बारे में जानकारी देना मेरे लिये मुश्किल है लेकिन वह उधर कितनी सम्पत्ति छोड़ आये हैं और उस की क्या वैल्यु है वह सब मालूमात इकट्ठी की जा रही है लेकिन अभी वह जानकारी देना मेरे लिये मुमकिन नहीं है ।

तीसरी चीज उन्होंने कही कि इधर उन अल्पसंख्यकों के आने में परमिट्स आदि को लेकर हम बाधा डालते हैं, उन्हें मना करते हैं या रोकते हैं यह सही है कि हम कोशिश यह करते हैं कि वहां के आदमी जहां तक हो सके वहीं पर रहें और वह यहां पर न आयें । जाहिर है कि जब वह रैफ्यूजीज बन कर यहां पर आते हैं तो उन्हें बड़ी परेशानी व दिक्कत पैदा होती है । यह तरीका है कि वहां से वह पेपर्स लेकर परमिट वगैरह लेकर चैकपोस्ट के थ्रू आयें । लेकिन जब उन्हें मुश्किल होती है दिक्कत होती है तो वह इधर बगैर पेपर्स के भी आते हैं और आ रहे हैं । इसलिये यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि हम उनको वापिस कर देते हैं या नहीं आने देते हैं । अब आप को यह बतलाऊं कि 34500 जो इधर आये हैं उन में से 26500 वगैर पेपर्स के है इसलिये यह कहना सही नहीं है कि उन्हें हम रोकते हैं । उन की जो कुछ इमदाद हो सकती है वह हम करते हैं ।

चौथा सवाल जो उन्होंने पूछा उस के लिये मुझे कहना है कि हम ने यह मान लिया है कि पाकिस्तान का जो रवैया है वह वैसा ही है जैसे साउथ अफ्रीका की एपारथेड पालिसी है लेकिन रोडेशिया की तरह से इस मामले को उठा कर रैजोलूशंस पास नहीं कराये गये हैं । माननीय सदस्य और हाउस को यह मालूम होगा कि जहां तक इन प्रस्तावों का संबंध है रोडेशिया के खिलाफ़ और साउथ अफ्रीका के खिलाफ कितने रेजोलूशंस युनाइटैड नेशंस से पास हुए हैं लेकिन उन प्रस्तावों का नतीजा क्या हुआ ? रेजोलूशंस पास करना बड़ा आसान है लेकिन मुख्य चीज तो यह देखने की है कि आज तक उन पर हुआ क्या है ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That is your fault. You have not tried to do anything. You are making a false plea here.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I have already said that it is not our policy to take this issue to the UN or to internationalise this issue. We do believe according to our past experience, that to internationalise an issue like this or to take it to the UN will not serve any useful purpose. We still believe that we can solve it only by bilateral discussion and we are continuing to endeavour towards that end.

As regards the question of grants, etc., it is not really worth-while going to the UN for funds. We are looking after the refugees and are doing everything possible to resettle and rehabilitate them.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kothari—absent. Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan—absent. Then, we pass on to the next item.

12.36 Hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 644 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 13th April, 1970 making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 1000, dated the 19th April, 1969, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3426/70.]

12.37 Hrs.

MOTION *RE.* JOINT COMMITTEE ON COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move the following :—

> "That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 be instructed to report in the first week of the Monsoon Session, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 be instructed to report in the first week of the Monsoon Session, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

12.37½ Hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, Now that Mr. Shukla is here, I would like to point out that yesterday there was a demonstration before the USIS office in Delhi organised by students and in that connection, Miss Sumitra Chakravarty, an advocate of the Supreme Court, has been arrested under section 332 on the charge that she beat up the police. Sir, can you imagine a lady beating the police in this country ?

MR. SPEAKER : Do not raise any matter without giving me notice.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Sir, there has been a break in the talks in connection with the strike of the NGOs in Himachal Pradesh. Now that the Congress is going to hold its session there, how can they hold it if the NGOs' strike continues ? Something must be done.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not ask anything without giving me due notice. I am sorry this has become the practice in this House. I disapprove of it. You, Mr. Goyal, is on the Panel of Chairman, and sometimes you have to place yourself in this seat. What would you do if other Members take up matters like that ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, will you kindly ask Mr. Shukla about the matter which I raised ? Can we expect Mr. Shukla to make a statement on it. I do not want any discussion. That lady is a senior advocate in the Supreme Court; she is reported to have been pushed by the police and arrested.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. May I request you to sit down ?

12.39. Hrs.

PETROLEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL— *Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : Sir, I had already moved the motion on the 4th December, 1969. I had made my speech that time.

MR. SPEAKER : I am told that you had already moved it. I am not passing on to the clause-by-clause consideration unless other Members who wish to speak on it complete their speeches.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : That is what I am saying. I have already moved the motion. One Member has participated in the debate : Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri D. R. Chavan on the 4th December, 1969, namely :—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के जरिये से नाप तौल का जो पुराना हिसाब किताब था उस की जगह आधुनिक हिसाब किताब किया जा रहा है, अर्थात गैलन से लिटर का । यह स्वागत की

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

चीज है, लेकिन गैलन से लिटर की नाप तौल को इस्तेमाल करने का जहां तक सवाल है, पैट्रोल से ज्यादा मैनेजमेंट के सिलसिले में उस को इस्तेमाल करने की आवश्यकता है । हमें बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पैट्रोल में तो हम नया हिसाब किताब लागु कर रहे हैं, मगर मैनेजमेंट में अभी तक पुराना हिसाब किताब चालू है । हम चाहते हैं कि गैलन मैनेजमेंट की जगह लिटर मैनेजमेंट अर्थात आधुनिग मैनेजमेंट हो । अभी तक यह चीज नहीं हो रही है । बरौनी रिफाइनरी में गैलन मैनेजमेंट का क्या नतीजा हुआ है यह हम को गंगा वाटर पोल्यूशन कमिशन रिपोर्ट में देखने को मिलता है कि किस तरह से मैनेजमेंट की लापरवाही और अकुशलता के कारण रिफाइनरी को करीब 3 लाख रु० की हानि हुई है । इस कमीशन ने वहां के उस समय के मैनेजमेंट को दोषी बतलाया, खासकर वहां के जनरल मैनेजर, असिटेंट जरनल मैनेजर और एक और बड़े अफसर को, जिन के बारे में कहा गया है कि :

> "In the opinion of the Commisison the officers at the top management level, namely, Mr. Balwant Singh, the then General Manager, Shri G. S. Harnal and Shri C. D. Ayyar in charge of the effluent disposal system were totally ignorant of the facts."
>
> "This shows lack of sense of responsibility on the part of the officers."

इस के बाद कमिशन ने कौन सी सिफारिश की है ? :

> "The three top officers of the management of the refinery, namely, Shri Balwant Singh, the ex-General Manager, Shri G. S. Harnal, Deputy General Manager (Technical) and Shri C. D. Ayyar, Chief Electrical Engineer have failed to ensure that efficient treatment of the effluent and to discharge it in the proper manner into the river."

जब कमिशन ने यह फैसला दिया तब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया ? जहां तक हम को मालूम है 3 लाख रु० की हानि की जम्मेदारी उन पर डाली गई है । क्या यह नुक्सान गवर्नमेंट ने उन से वसूल किया है ? जहां तक हम को सूचना है मैनेजमेंट ने सिर्फ उन्हें दूसरी जगह ट्रांस्फर कर दिया और सब लोगों को ट्रांस्फर भी नहीं किया है । जनरल मैनेजर के मामले को इधर-उधर करने के लिए जो आई० ए० एस० अफसर बैठे हुए हैं वे कोशिश कर रहे हैं । लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जिन के खिलाफ कमिशन ने फाइंडिग दी है कि उन्होंने तीन चार लाख रुपयों का नुकसान किया उन से उस रुपये को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कोशिश की गई है ? अगर नहीं की गई है तो क्यों नहीं की गई है ?

जब तक मैनेजमेंट नया नहीं किया जायेगा और जिम्मेदारी तथा अपनी कुशलता का परिचय देने वाला मैनेजमेंट नहीं होगा तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की बरबादी राजकीय प्रतिष्ठानों में होती रहेगी । अभी अभी बगल में फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट बन रहा है । हम को अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वहां का मैनेजमेंट भी इसी तरह की चीज कर रहा है जिस तरह की चीज रिफाइनरी के मैनेजमेंट ने की जिस की वजह से गंगा में आग लगी और जिस की वजह से तीन चार लाख रुपये की बरबादी हुई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां के मैनेजमेंट में आप तब तक परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे जब तक फिर गंगा में आग नहीं लगती या खेत में आग नहीं लगती—क्या इतनी बड़ी बरबादी देखने के बाद ही ऐसा किया जायेगा ? वहां के मजदूर लोग और हम लोग बराबर सरकार से और दूसरे अधिकारियों से अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि वहां रिले हंगर स्ट्राइक चल रहा है, इसलिये कि वहां का जो मैनेजमेंट है वह पब्लिक के पैसे को बरबाद कर रहा है । वहां के फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट को बिटलाने के नाम पर जो 50 करोड़ रु० सरकार ने दिया है उस के लिये वह समझते हैं कि उन की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति है, शाही सम्पत्ति है, और जब वहां के मजदूर और दूसरे लोग, हम एम०पी०लोग उन का ध्यान खींचते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, बत-

लाइये वहां क्या किया जा सकता है । इस तरह से पब्लिक मनी बरदाब हो रहा है कि कलेजा फटता है । लेकिन मंत्री लोग कहते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते । अगर वह नहीं कर सकते हैं तो हम से पैसा क्यों मांगते हैं और पब्लिक एक्स्चेकर से पैसा क्यों देते हैं, क्यों वह इस को शाही जमीदारी बना रहे हैं ? मैं समझता हूं कि गैलन से लिटर में परिवर्तन की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता मैनेजमेंट के सिलसिले में है । जब तक यह नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक जो हमारी रिफाइनरीज हैं, फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट हैं या इस तरह के दूसरे प्रतिष्ठान हैं उन्हें आप सही रूप में नहीं चला सकते हैं । इस तरह से न केवल आप इन प्रतिष्ठानों को ही बरबाद कीजिएगा बल्कि देश को भीबरबाद कीजियेगा ।

दूसरी चीज यह कि एक कमेटी बिठलाई गई थी अरैविक प्राइस पैरिटी के लिये । मैंने सुना है कि उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दे दी थी, लेकिन दो साल से वह रिपोर्ट यों ही पड़ी है, अभी तक उस का फैसला आप नहीं कर पाये हैं । प्राइस का सवाल इतना बड़ा सवाल है कि पूरा देश एजिटेटेड है, लेकिन आप का मंत्रिमंडल इतना निकम्मा है कि दो साल से रिपोर्ट पड़ी हुई है, आप फैसला नहीं कर पाये हैं । आखिर कब फैसला होगा ? इस का फैसला न होने से काम बहुत खराब हो रहा है, बहुत असन्तोष है जनता में । आज रिफाइनरीज को करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है । आज गैलन से लिटर में परिवर्तन की जब बात हो रही है तब गैलन को लिटर में परिवर्तित करने की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता मैनेजमेंट के सिलसिले में है । जब तक आप उस को गैलन से नहीं हटायेंगे तब तक उस से रिफाइनरीज का कोई कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है । आज वहां पर आई० ए० एस० लोग हैं, एक्स मिलिटरी आफिसर्स हैं, जो रिफाइनरीज की टैकनालौजी को नहीं जानते हैं, फर्टिलाइजर की टैकनालौजी को नहीं जानते हैं । वहां पर सिर्फ पेंशनयाफ्ता लोग बिठला दिये गये हैं जो कि प्रतिष्ठानों को शाही जमीदारी समझ कर बरबाद कर रहे हैं । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि मैनेजमेंट के सिलसिले में गैलन को छोड़ कर लिटर लाया जाये । जो विशेषज्ञ हों उन को ही मैनेजमेंट में लाया जाये और ऐसे मैनेजमेंट को निकालें जिस के कारण यह प्रतिष्ठान बरबाद हो रहे हैं । अगर यह नहीं होगा तो हमारे प्रतिष्ठान ठीक ठीक से नहीं चलेंगे ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के मैनेजमेंट को आप बदलेंगे या नहीं, या मैनेजमेंट को बदलने के लिये फिर आप गंगा में आग जैसी चीज लगाना चाहते हैं । अगर आप गंगा में आग जैसी चीज लगाना चाहते हैं तो उस का नतीजा क्या होगा इस का मंत्री महोदय भी अनुमान कर सकते हैं और हम भी अनुमान कर सकते हैं ।

मैं अपनी बात खत्म करते हुए फिर मंत्री महोदय से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि उन के मंत्रालय में और उन के कारपोरेशनों में जो अकुशल व्यक्ति, पेंशनयाफ्ता अफसर बैठे हुए हैं उन को अलग कर के वे विशेषज्ञों को ले आयें और बरौनी फर्टिलाइजर में जो बादशाह बने हुए जनरल मैनेजर बैठे हुए हैं, जिन की वजह से पूरे प्रतिष्ठान का निर्माण खतरे में पड़ गया है, जिस के खिलाफ वहां के लोग रिले हंगर स्ट्राइक कर रहे हैं, जिन के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के गम्भीर आरोप हैं कि लाखों करोड़ों रुपये वे खा रहे हैं, उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें ।

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta-South) : Sir, despite this enactment the oil companies, particularly the foreign oil companies, will be able to utilise the loopholes in this Act and use the official machinery to get the petroleum classified as favourable to their interest. There is nothing in this Bill to check this aspect of the mischief and corruption of the oil companies. The oil companies, particularly the foreign oil companies, have developed close relations with some of the high-ups of the department, and they will in all probability utilise such contacts in furtherance

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

of their own interests. This Bill, thus, will not be able to plug the lacuna in the existing Act.

The foreign oil companies are harvesting the highest rate of profit from our country in comparison with all the other countries of the world. And despite the recent reduction in crude oil prices they are still collecting the same rate at the cost of our own development and possibilities.

The real solution to this over-profiteering by the foreign oil monopolies is to nationalise them. But the government are reluctant to take such a radical measure though in our national interest that is the only reasonable and imperative step left to us. We rather feel surprised when we see that the government is entering more and more into collaboration agreements with foreign interests and foreign oil companies.

When we demand that foreign oil companies should be nationalised we also very strongly feel that the conditions within the Indian Oil Corporation need radical overhaul.

I have one or two points to make here. Why are retired Army officers being brought in and placed at top positions in the Oil Corporation? What do Army officers know and understand of oil research laboratories and of oil drillings? Can't we place technically qualified persons in these positions with Army ranks, if necessary?

And then, the top bureaucrats are more interested in the show of their own power than in maintaining normal peaceful condition in the industry for its development.

In the eastern region of the Oil Corporation, six trade union leaders have been suspended at Calcutta simply for crying in opposition to the anti-working class Agreement signed by the Oil Corporation bosses with certain unions. The Standing Orders proposed by the I.O.C. contain some illegal and arbitrary Clauses and even the provisions of the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act have not been followed in many respects. I understand a deep discontent prevails in Calcutta and in the eastern region which imperatively demands immediate intervension by the Ministry into the affairs of the I.O.C.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (**मधुबनी**) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा ने पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज हैं, और उनका जो मैनेजमेंट है, उसके बारे में बहुत ही बातें रखी हैं ? मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं । पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज अच्छे हों, अच्छे रूप से चलें, यह हम सब चाहते हैं । आने वाले दिनों को हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था का वे एक रूप होने जा रहे हैं । उन में खराबियां होती हैं तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है । उन्होंने बहुत से उदाहरण दिये हैं । और भी उन उदाहरणों के अतिरिक्त उदाहरण हैं । मैं केवल एक ही रखना चाहता हूं और वह है फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का । उसके जो डायरेक्टर हैं, श्री सतीश चन्द्र उनके सामने बड़े तथा छोटे दोनों ही मंत्री शीत बसंत की तरह हैं । छोटे और बड़े दोनों मंत्री सारी बातों को जानते हैं । छोटे मंत्री की तो ताकत छोटी है इसलिये वह कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं । महसूस करते हैं लेकिन चूंकि इनकी ताकत छोटी है, इसलिये कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं । बड़े मंत्री भी कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आपकी कुछ भी उनके सामने नहीं चलती है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि विनय जो कि परसोनल मैनेजर थे कारपोरेशन में, उनको बहुत ज्यादा तंग किया गया, उनको बहुत ज्यादा परेशान किया गया और परेशान करके हटाया गया ? एक प्रकार से उनको सरेंडर होने के लिए मजबूर किया गया । जबर्दस्ती उससे लिखवाया गया ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि वह एक नौजवान आदमी था जोकि अमरीका से पढ़ कर आया था ? वह चाहता था कि हिन्दुस्तान आए और जो कुछ वह कांट्रीब्यूट कर सकता है करेगा और हिन्दुस्तान के विकास में, उसकी तरक्की में भागीदार बनेगा । लेकिन उसको जो ट्रीटमेंट यहां मिला, फ्रस्टि-

लाइजर कारपोरेशन में मिला वह इतना कटु था कि वह यह सोचने के लिए मजबूर हो गया कि यहां रह कर वह क्या करेगा, क्यों न वापिस वह अमरीका चला जाए। वहां भी अच्छी खासी आमदनी कर सकता है। सतीश के और कारनामे हैं यहां से लेकर बरौनी तक। उनका सब जगह जाल बिछा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सब की आप जांच करवायेंगे? क्या जांच कमेटी बिठाएंगे? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि विनय के मामले में बड़े मंत्री तक ने लिख कर भी दिया लेकिन उनके डायरेक्शन को भी उसने फ्लाउट किया। सतीश चन्द्र इन दोनों के ऊपर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन इनके मातहत है या उसके मातहत हैं, उसके जो मेनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं, उसके मातहत है? यह बहुत ही दुःख और शर्म की बात है। खुद ही आप उसके मातहत हैं तो इस में आप सुधार क्या ला सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि खास कर इस पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग की आप जांच करें। और भी बहुत सी खबरें और खराबियां हुई हैं विनय कृष्णा के मुताल्लिक। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप सतीश चन्द्र को हटाएंगे? उनको ससपैन्ड करेंगे? जब उनके खिलाफ चार्जिज हैं तो क्यों आप उनको नहीं हटाते हैं, क्यों जांच नहीं करते हैं, जांच कमेटी नहीं बिठाते हैं?

गंगा में आप ने आग लगाई। पानी में आग लगाने का काम इस सरकार ने किया। मुंगेर में बरौनी के पास आग लगी। आप अब फिर आग लगाने जा रहे हैं। बरौनी के पास फिर तेल इकट्ठा हो रहा है। मुंगेर का पानी पोल्यूट हो गया है, दूषित हो गया है और वह समय जल्द आने वाला है जब आग लग जाएगी। मैं वार्न करता हूं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि फिर उसी में रूप आग लगे जिस तरह से पहले गंगा में लगी थी। आग न लगे, इसके लिए प्रिकाशनरी मैसर्ज लेने की जरूरत है। रिपोर्टें आती हैं, रिकोमोडेशंज होती हैं लेकिन कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है। वे उसी रूप में पड़ी रहती हैं। अभी सुरेन्द्र-पाल सिंह जी ने कहा था कि यू० एन० में रेजोल्यूशन दे कर क्या होगा। उसी तरह से यहां भी रिपोर्टें आती हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता। आप हमें बताये कि आपने कौन से प्रिकाशनरी मैसर्ज लिये हैं ताकि आने वाले दिनों में फिर गंगा में आग न लगे।

हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत को विदेशी कम्पनियां लूट रही हैं। प्राइवेट तेल कम्पनियां करोड़ों रुपये जो प्राफिट के रूप में कमाती हैं, उनका विदेशों को रिमिटेन्स करती हैं। इन्होंने डायरेक्शन दे कर विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों को मजबूर किया कि क्रूड आयल की कीमतें वे कम करें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ईरानियन आयल कम्पनी और पैन अमरीकन इंटरनेशनल ने आपके डायरेकशंज को नहीं माना है। जो कम्पनियां मद्रास-रिफाइनरी को क्रूड आयल सप्लाई करती हैं उनको आपने आर्डर दिया था कि वे प्राइसिस को नीचे करें लेकिन उन्होंने आपके आर्डर्ज को फ्लाउट किया, उसको डिफाई किया। इससे भी बड़ी बात यह है कि ये हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत को लूट कर, मुनाफा-खोरी करके, यहां से अपना मुनाफा बाहर ले जाती हैं। यह हमारे लिए दुख की बात तो है ही लेकिन साथ-साथ शर्म की भी बात है। चाहे देशी आयल कम्पनियां हों या विदेशी सब का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिये।

पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज में सुधार लाना, उनके मैनेजमेंट में सुधार लाना बहुत जरूरी है। यह काम बार फुटिंग पर होना चाहिये। आर्डिनेंस अगर जरूरी हो तो वह भी निकाला जा सकता है। जो भी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज हैं वे ठीक से चलें, यह देखना हमारा सर्व प्रथम कर्त्तव्य है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में इस तरह से काम होना चाहिये जिस पर हम गर्व कर सकें। वह काम भी आगे बढ़े, जो आदमी वहां काम करते हैं, उनको ट्रीटमेंट अच्छा मिले, यह आपको देखना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा

[श्री शिव चन्द्र सा]

नहीं होता है तो किस तरह से उनका विकास होगा, किस तरह से देश आगे बढ़ सकेगा, यह सोचने की बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : The other people said that they would like to speak after lunch. They are expected to be here but they are not here.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry your Party has taken more time than it was entitled. I will give you time later on.

I thought that the motion for consideration should be passed earlier and the members who have left may speak later on. I hope the House agrees to it.

The hon. Minister.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, I listened to the speeches made by Shri Yogendra Sharma and Shri Shiva Chandra Jha. The heading of the Bill is : Petroleum (Amendment) Bill, 1969. In the course of the speeches the hon. Members made certain points concerning the fertiliser factory which is under erection at Barauni and also the Barauni refinery.

It is true that there was fire in the Ganga water and as a result of the fire an inquiry committee was appointed. That committee has made recommendations. The report of the committee has been made available to the Members and most of the committee's recommendations have been accepted and action has already been taken.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Have you taken action against the officers ? I want to know from the Minister what action has been taken ?

13.00 Hrs.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : In the context of the recommendations that have been made, certain steps were supposed to be taken by the State Government, certain steps are supposed to be taken by the Central Government and certain steps are supposed to be taken by the Barauni refinery immediately. Certain recommendations were made concerning steps to be taken by the refinery. Most of the recommendations have been implemented. As regards steps to be taken by the refinery...

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : It says that the Government of India will get a detailed enquiry made into the matter, into the conduct of the officers of the refinery, named therein. What steps have you taken?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I said, the recommendations made are under three different categories. One, steps which were supposed to be taken by the Barauni refinery. Two, steps supposed to be taken by the State Government and Three, steps supposed to be taken by the Government of India and other refineries in the country. The finding of the commission was to the effect that certain officers were found guilty of dereliction of duty and the recommendation was that inquiry into the conduct of the officers should be instituted...

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : You have not done that.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The report was submitted only recently. Most of the recommendations were accepted. The report has also been placed on the Table. About the conduct of officers, the enquiry committee will be appointed by the Indian Oil Corporation because they are the officers of the IOC and whatever would be the recommendation would be accepted.

About management, a point was made. Before the present General Manager of the Barauni refinery, there was another General Manager. I myself paid a visit to Barauni refinery and fertiliser plant. I met officials and workers. On the whole I found that the people by and large were satisfied with the present General Manager of the Barauni refinery.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : It is not correct. They are not satisfied. There has been a hunger strike by the workers.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : You are bringing in politics there. (*Interruption*) Of course they are bringing in politics. I have visited that area.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : You have nothing to do with the people. (*Interruption*) ** (*Interruption*).

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : It is their party politics. I do not approve of it, Sir.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : She has some personal interest. That is why she is supporting the General Manager.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The hon Member said I have some personal interest. I challenge him. (*Interruption*) I challenge him; let him prove it. I ask Mr. Yogendra Sharma to prove it, or else resign from his Membership. He has been defeated from that area thrice. I have been elected from that area continuously. He talks big things; let him prove it. Or, else, let him resign from his Membership. I challenge him. (*Interruption*).

** He should prove it. I will not resume my seat till you decide that his allegations should be examined. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would submit that I am not going to accept it.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Let both of us resign and face the people and take their verdict.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : It is not a question of our resigning. Let him prove his charge. I challenge Shri Yogendra Sharma to prove that I had any interest in Barauni Refinery. If he is not able to prove that, let him resign.

Sir, I would like to have your ruling on this statement. Otherwise, I would submit, that I would not allow the proceedings to go on with the charge against us by these ** You cannot.

** Members of Parliament like this. So, I want that the charge should be proved. He has brought a charge against me and he should prove it. And if he does not prove it, let him resign.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : I charge that her husband has been employed in the Barauni Refinery. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Sir, my husband is employed in the Barauni Refinery for a number of years and I also say that I am prepared to face an enquiry as to whether my husband was appointed because of me and whether he has received any favouritism from me or whether he has received from me any other consideration. I challenge Shri Yogendra Sharma to prove it.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : I am prepared to prove it. Let there be an enquiry.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : If he is not able to prove the charge, let him resign.

SHRI RABI RAY : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Let both of us resign and seek re-election from this Constituency and let us have the popular verdict. Let there be a Committee to enquire into this charge and I am prepared to face such an enquiry.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Sir, the hon. Member has been defeated thrice and he has been elected only this time whereas I have been representing my constituency for the last twenty years. The hon. Member has no business to make a charge against me. He has won the election only once. (*Interruptions*) I would not accept this kind of charge.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair *vide* col 201.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

He cannot bully everybody; I challenge him to prove this charge. I am prepared to face any enquiry.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : You please seek re-election.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sharma, will you please sit down. I have heard enough.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Let him seek re-election. About the charge that has been made, I would like to know whether this charge will be enquired into. If he is not able to prove it, will he resign? (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने सारी बातें सुनी हैं। इस में योगेन्द्र जी जब सवाल उठाएं तो मैं सोचता हूं कि उन को इस तरह से डांट कर के टोकना नहीं चाहिये था। तारकेश्वरी जी के ज़रिए जो बात कही गई है, असल में हम लोग सब यहां राजनीति के लिए आते हैं, इसमें कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। यह सही है कि उन की कोई यूनियन होगी, और योगेंद्र जी की भी कोई यूनियन होगी, सब को अपनी यूनियन बनाने का हक है। तो उनको इस तरह से टोकना नहीं चाहिये था और फिर दोनों ने जो कुछ कहा, हम को लगता है उस में दोनों की गलती है। इन को, पहले तो तारकेश्वरी जी को, टोकना नहीं चाहिये था। लेकिन उस के बाद रंज होकर दोनों जो आलोचना किए वह उचित नहीं था। मैं समझता हूं कि अब उत्तेजना कम हो गई है और आप इस को देख लीजिएगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I do not know whether you heard Shri Sharma accusing the hon. Member.

I think that you should take a very serious notice of it. I do not care whatever political differences that may exist in this House but, if Members start alleging in this fashion and casting aspersions on other Members of the House, this House cannot be allowed to function. Therefore, I suggest that you take very strong action in the matter. It is not for us to recommend what should be done, but I think that it is for you in your own wisdom to realise what should be done, when Members are terrorised in this fashion. It is not possible for Shri Yogendra Sharma.....

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : My husband's name has been dragged in in this House by Shri Yogendra Sharma. I want that an inquiry be conducted into that. I want to face that inquiry.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am not yielding. As far as these allegations go, Shri Yogendra Sharma can have whatever political differences he likes with Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. But the fact of the matter is that nobody in this House should be subjected to this sort of remarks, and it is not right for Members themselves to object about what remarks have been passed against them. Many of us here have suffered being called all manner of names, mostly false. Therefore, I strongly recommend that every time something like this is done, the proceedings of the House should stop. What has happened ? The Home Minister is walking away. Is it because he does not want to face this sort of unpleasantness ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anything...

SOME HON. MEMBERS *Rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members may kindly sit down. If they do not allow the House to go on...

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN (East Delhi) : You have objected many a time here to mentioning of the name of persons who are not present here. This morning also...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : On a point of order...

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, he should sit down. He must have some parliamentary decorum. When the Speaker is standing, he must not stand.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I always obey you.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair, *vide* col. 201.

MR. SPEAKER : He always obeys, but sometimes he does not.

When he frequently interrupted, I requested him a number of times not to do so. Even when the Minister was speaking, he was not stopping.

Unfortunately, I do not know the name of her husband and the position that he is holding. I shall look into it and I shall see that no derogatory or aspersive remarks are there and they should all be expunged. Members should have at least this much of courtesy to each other. If they have any allegation against a Member, the procedure is that they give it to me, and I pass it on to the Member concerned for explanation.

In this case, I am very sorry that unfortunately I do not know the name of her husband...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : My husband's name is Shri Nidhi Dev. I want that you should conduct an inquiry.

It is a serious matter. After conducting the inquiry, if you feel that he is telling a lie, I would like the House to take cognizance of this fact and to punish the hon. Member who is indulging in this kind of ** even inside the House, in the name of the people.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : I stick to my statement about her husband.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow such remarks as part of the record.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would like that the inquiry should be conducted during this session.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I was submitting that there are two plants...

MR. SPEAKER : I shall not allow such interruptions.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There are only two concerns which are under the Department of Petroleum and Chemicals; one is the fertiliser plant which is under erection and construction and the other is the Barauni refinery which has already been constructed.

While making my speech, I was making a remark with reference to the point that was made by Shri Yogendra Sharma. I said that Barauni....

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Minister to explain it later on? Now, let me put the motion to the vote of the House. I am saying this in his own interest. Let me put the motion. Since there are a number of clauses, he can speak on the clauses. The time available is very much limited. The Business Advisory Committee has set the limit. If we do not follow it, the result will be that we shall lag behind at the end of the session also. We have already sat during the lunch hour on many days...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Since you have already announced that you will conduct an inquiry, may I know when the inquiry will start? It is a serious matter. I am not going to leave it at this. It is a serious matter. Whatever institution you may like, you should immediately appoint it, and the inquiry should be conducted, and before the current session of Parliament ends, I would like the report of the inquiry to be brought here, because this kind of thing cannot be allowed to go on. I am very much prepared to face the inquiry...

MR. SPEAKER : I had not announced any inquiry; I only said that I would look into the records...

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : I support her proposal.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The inquiry should be conducted immediately and before the Parliament session ends.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to annoy her further. She must have some parliamentary decorum...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : No, the inquiry should be conducted. I am prepared to face it...

MR. SPEAKER : Out of all persons, I did not want to annoy her. Already, she is sufficiently annoyed...

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : You had announced yourself that you would conduct an inquiry...

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into the records, and see that any derogatory or aspersive remarks are not allowed. Now, I shall put the motion to vote :

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the clauses. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4. So, I shall put them together to vote.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The controversial clauses are 5, 6 and 7. Shall we dispose them of now ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : Then we will continue after the lunch recess. Except for the sad incident at the end of the zero hour, it would have been over by 1 P.M.

We have come to the normal working hours; from today we will have the usual lunch hour and we will rise at 6 P.M. But I would request members to stick to the time schedule.

13.17 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES (STUDENTS PARTICIPATION) BILL

OPINION

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अफ़सोस है कि सवेरे जब मेरा नाम पुकारा गया तब मैं यहां पर उपस्थित नहीं था। आप की अनुमति से मैं मद 5 के अन्तर्गत जिस दस्तावेज का उल्लेख किया गया है उस को सदन में रखना चाहता हूं।

मैं छात्र संघों के गठन तथा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय निकायों में उन के प्रतिनिधित्व का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर, जो सभा के निदेश से राय जानने के प्रयोजन से 3 अप्रैल, 1969 को परिचालित किया गया था, रायों का एक पत्र सभापटल पर रखता हूं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : This morning we wanted to raise a very important issue. Because of American aggression in Cambodia, there was a demonstration of the youth in Delhi, which included some ladies also and Miss Sumitra Chakravarty, a young and leading advocate of the Supreme Court was one of the participants. At that time I was not allowed because papers were being laid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I understand that the Speaker had disallowed this matter this morning when it was raised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Speaker neither allowed it nor disallowed it. The charge against her is under section 332, that she wanted to beat a policeman. Can a lady beat a policeman?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : If you meet that lady yourself you will realise that she has the courage to beat the police; she is smarter than Banerjee...
(Interruptions.)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि उनकी तरफ़ से श्री आर० के० गर्ग, ऐडवोकेट ने जब पुलिस स्टेशन पर टेलीफोन किया तब उन को बताया गया कि फलां-फलां धाराओं के तहत उन को गिरफ्तार किया गया। लेकिन जब बेल कराने के लिये वह आये तो इस धारा को इस में जोड़ दिया गया....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not discussing it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी इस के बारे में बयान दें। पुलिस की आदत है कि झूठे आरोपों को लगा दे, सबूतों को फ़ब्रीकेट करे और इस तरह का केस बनाये।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you are very well aware that the talks which were going on between the Government and the NGOs of Himachal Pradesh had broken down. The Congress Party had decided to hold its session at Simla and they will be faced with black flag demonstration. Today the MLAs of Jan Sangh and others are staging a dharna in front of the residence of the Prime Minister... (*Interruptions.*) Kindly ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

PETROLEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 5.—(*Amendment of section* 4).

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I move :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF PEROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS.

Page 2—

For Clause 5, *substitute*—

'Amendment of section 4.

5. In section 4 of the principal Act,—

(a) for the words "dangerous petroleum" wherever they occur, the words and letter "petroleum Class A" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (1), the words "including the charging of fees for any services rendered in connection with the import, transport and storage of petroleum" shall be inserted at the end.'(11)

The reason for this amendment is, Clause (d) of section 4 (rules for the import, transport and storage of petroleum) has been amended to insert "including the charging of fees for any services rendered" at the end as there is no provision in the present Act to charge any fees for various services, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The amendmend has been circulated and the hon. Members have seen it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2,—

for Clause 5, *substitute*—

'Amendment of section 4.

5. In section 4 of the principal Act,—

(a) for the words "dangerous pertoleum" wherever they occur, the words and letter "petroleum Class A" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (1), the words "including the charging of fees for any services rendered in connection with the import, transport and storage of petroleum" shall be inserted at the end.' (11)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, *as amended was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 6 *and* 7 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 8—(*Substitution of new sections for sections* 7 *and* 8.)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.]

Page 2, line 31,—

for "two thousand and five hundred" *substitute*—

"one thousand" (1)

Page 2, line 35.—

for "forty-five" *substitute* "ten" (2)

Page 2, line 41,—

for "thirty" *substitute* "ten" (3)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक पेट्रोलियम ऐक्ट 1934 के मुताबिक काम चल रहा था लेकिन यह मैट्रिक सिस्टम आफ वेट्स एंड मेजर्स के इंट्रोडक्शन के फलस्वरूप यह फुट-पाउंड-सेकंड सिस्टम के रैफ्रेंसेज को रिवाइज करना और इस संशोधन विधेयक के जरिए आवश्यक हो गया है। नौमनक्लेचर को दूसरे ऐडवांस्ड कंट्रीज की प्रैक्टिस के अनुसार रैम्लाइज और सिम्पलीफाई करना वांछनीय हो गया है। वाएलेशन के लिए इस में पैनालिटी को भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

क्लाज आठ पर मेरा अमेंडमेंट नम्बर एक है जिसमें मैंने यह चाहा है कि 2500 के स्थान पर 1000 सब्सचीच्यूट कर दिया जाय।

अब पैट्रोलियम आप जानते हैं कि कितनी कीमती चीज है और अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिए वह कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है और जाहिर है कि अगर यह 2500 लिटर रखने की इजाजत आप देंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार और ब्लैकमार्केटिंग आदि बातें हो सकती हैं इसलिए मैं ने अपने अमेंडमेंट में इसे 1000 करने का सुझाव दिया है।

इसी तरह जहां आगे उस में पैट्रोलियम सी के लिए कहा गया है कि कुल मिकदार एक जगह पर उस के कब्जे में 4500 लिटर से ज्यादा न हो तो उसे लाइसेंस लेने की जरूरत नहीं होगी तो उस के लिए भी मैंने अपना 2 नम्बर का संशोधन दिया है कि वह 4500 के बजाय 1000 लिटर ही रहना चाहिए। 1000 से ज्यादा की छूट लाइसेंस के लिए नहीं होनी चाहिए।

8 (1) में ए कलास पैट्रोलियम के लिए जो कहा गया है कि अगर उस के पास टोटल मिकदार तीस लिटर से अधिक न हो तो उसे इम्पोर्ट वगैरह के लिए लाइसेंस लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस के लिए भी मैं ने अपने 3 नम्बर के अमेंडमेंट में तीस लिटर की जगह दस लिटर सब्सटीच्यूट करने का सुझाव दिया है। तीस लिटर की लिमिट रखने से करप्शन होने का अंदेशा रहेगा इसलिए दस लिटर से यह मिकदार अधिक न होनी चाहिए। दस लिटर तक उसे लाइसेंस लेने की जरूरत न हो।

यही क्लाज नम्बर 8 पर मेरे 1, 2 और 3 नम्बर के संशोधन हैं।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : In the original Petroleum Act of 1934, the reference is made to gallons. What is now proposed to be done is to convert it into litres. My hon. friend referred to 2500 litres. In the original Act, 500 gallons have been exempted. 1 gallon is equal to 4.546 litres. So, 500 gallons would be equal to 2273 litres. That has been rounded off to 2500 litres, taking into account the safety angle. Similarly all other references to gallons have been converted into litres and rounded off. That is all that has been done in this amending Act. I do not know why the hon. member wants to reduce 2500 to 1000 and so on. I do not find any reasons for accepting his amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendments 1, 2 and 3 moved by Shri Jha.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(*Amendment of section* 23).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are some amendments.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 4,—

for "one month" *substitute* "three months" (4)

Page 4, lines 4 and 5,—

for "one thousand" *substitute* "two thousand" (5)

Page 4, line 8,—

for "three" *substitute* "six" (6)

Page 4, line 9,—

for "five" *substitute* "seven" (7)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :—

Page 4, lines 3 and 4,—

omit "with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or" (12)

Page 4, line 5,—

for "with both" *substitute*— "with imprisonment for one month in default" (13)

Page 4, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or" (14)

Page 4, line 9,—

for "with both" *substitute*— "with imprisonment for one month in default" (15)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लाज नम्बर 14 द्वारा प्रिंसिपल ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 23 को अमेंड किया जा रहा है। 14 (ए) में यह दिया हुआ है :

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees", the words "with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both" shall be substituted;

इस के लिए मैं ने अपने अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 4 के द्वारा सुझाव दिया है कि एक महीने की जगह पर तीन महीने की सजा रख दी जाय और जुर्माने का जहां तक स्वाल है उस के लिए मैं ने अपने 5 नम्बर के अमेंडमेंट में सुझाव दिया है कि 1000 की जगह बढ़ा कर वह 2000 कर दिया जाय।

14(बी) में यह दिया हुआ है :

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees", the words "with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both" shall be substituted.

अपने 6 नम्बर के अमेंडमेंट द्वारा मैं चाहता हूं कि यह तीन महीने की सजा की जगह 6 महीने की सजा रख दी जाय।

क्लाज 14 पर यह मेरे तीन अमडमेंट हैं। पैट्रोलियम जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार इस बारे में विशेष सतर्कता बर्ते। वाएलेशन के लिए पेनालिटी भी बढ़ायी जानी आवश्यक है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : As usual, I have to differ from my hon. friend Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha. Whenever a law is inadequate, when you want to enhance the punishment, you have to show some reason for it. You will have to assemble some data and justify the enhancement. Instead of a simple punishment of fine, you are adding imprisonment. It is a very simple rule for storage and transportation of petrol. Why do you want to punish people with imprisonment for these simple rules? You have to visualise that when you give this power to send a man to prison for having 1 gallon more or less of petrol, you are empowering an official to take money and to harass the public. I would, therefore, suggest that you do not enhance

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this punishment because the effect of this will be, the public will be harassed but the law itself will not be enforced. The more savage the law, the less is the willingness of the courts to inflict the punishment. I am glad the Law Minister is here. If you do want a term of imprisonment, it should be an alternative to the fine.

When I have said this I think I have made myself clear that the position which I took is one which is consistent with humanity, consistent with the purposes of the Law and, I would like to add, consistent with my own experience as a magistrate.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Section 23 of the existing Act provides for a fine of Rs. 500 for the first offence and Rs. 2,000 for the subsequent offence. It has been proposed to enhance this, as has been mentioned in clause 14. Why is it proposed to be enhanced? There is a historical reason for it which I may mention for the benefit of the hon. Members. In 1960 Delhi Administration detected five cases of unauthorised storage of petroleum and the persons concerned were convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 150 to 300. Then questions were asked in the Lok Sabha in regard to the above offences and the steps taken to check such illegal storage. It was then considered that the penalty provided in the Act was rather mild. So, I say that the punishment should not be either mild or excessive. Furthermore, the number of major accidents from petroleum which occurred during the years 1959-63 were as follows : 1959—4; 1960—5; 1961—6; 1962—8; 1963—7. A majority of these accidents took place in authorised premises and in most cases they could be attributed to non-observance of the safety rules and the conditions laid down in the old Act. Therefore, it is proposed to enhance this fine. I agree with the hon. Member that it should not be too mild or too excessive. Therefore, the punishment that has been provided here for the violation of the safety rules is quite adequate and should be accepted by the House.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : In view of the Statement made by the hon. Minister and the details given, I would like to withdraw my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 12 to 15 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the amendments of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4 to 7 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is :

"That clause 14 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15.—(*Substitution of new section for section 27.*)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रिपोर्ट करने के बारे में इस में कहा गया है कि :

"Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any place in which petroleum is refined, blended or kept, or any carriage or vessel either conveying petroleum or on or from which petroleum is being loaded or unloaded, any accident by explosion or by fire as a result of the ignition of petroleum or petroleum vapour attended with loss of human life or serious injury to persons or property, or of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, the occupier of the place or the person for the time being in charge of the petroleum or the person in charge of the carriage or the master of the vessel, as the case may be, shall, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, give notice thereof and of the attendant loss of human life, or injury to person or property, if any, to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge....."

"विथइन सच टाइम" जो है इस में बहुत देर हो सकती है। हो सकता है कि छः महीने

में खबर दे, हो सकता है कि एक साल भी लग जाय। इस लिये मियाद को इतना वेग न रख कर इस को स्पीड अप करने के लिये आप इस में "विधइन ए वीक" लिख दें ताकि अधिक से अधिक एक हफ्ते के अन्दर तो ह्यूमन लाइफ या प्रापर्टी के लास की खबर जो इन्चार्ज पुलिस स्टेशन हो उस को मिल जाये। I move :

Page 4, line 21,—

for "such time" *substitute* "one week" (8).

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : This caluse says :

> "....any accident by explosion or by fire as a result of the ignition of petroleum or petroleum vapour attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, the occupier of the place or the person in charge of the petroleum or the person in charge of the carriage or the master of the vessel, as the case may be, shall, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, give notice thereof the attendant loss of human life, or injury to person or property, if any, to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station and to the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India."

Here, it has been mentioned that it shall be within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed under the rules. Now, the hon. Member wants that the period should be mentioned and the period should be "one week".

It has got to be remembered that all inquiries into the accident of petroleum explosions have to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is well known that the first information which is given at the earliest opportunity has got the greatest credence. To allow a period of "one week" for the information to be given either to the Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest police station and to the Chief Inspector of Explosives will be giving an opportunity to unscrupulous persons to manipulate things and to implicate those persons who are innocent. Why not leave the matter to be decided under the rules to be prescribed? In certain types of accidents, it is very very necessary that the information should be given at the earliest opportunity.

In the original Act, the provision that had been made was that immediate information should be given to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge or the nearest police station. To give a lot of time after the accident, about 8 days, will give an opportunity, as I have said before, to certain unscrupulous persons to implicate innocent persons. Therefore, it is very necessary that the information should be given as early as it could be. Instead of mentioning the time-limit, it has been left to be decided under the rules.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यह कहते हैं कि पहले ऐक्ट में "इमिजिएटली" था। अब इस को वेग बना रहे हैं। अगर पहले वाला ही रहता तो भी अच्छा था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put amendment No. 8 in the name of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title and Commencement*)

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 3,—

for "1969" *substitute* "1970" (10).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, line 3,—

for "1969" *substitute* "1970" (10).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twentieth" *substitute* 'Twenty-first" (9).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twentieth" *substitute* "Twenty-first" (9).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not propose to make a long speech. I am only wondering about one thing. The Shantilal Shah Committee has submitted the Report, I think, nearly one year ago regarding the pricing of petroleum products. It was constituted in 1968. 1969 passed. Now five months of 1970 have also passed. Sir, the crude oil price in India till now is based on the Persian Gulf parity price. As a result we, in India, especially in Assam, are paying higher price for the petroleum products.

Secondly, after the report went to the Cabinet, they again referred it to a Sub-Committee to ascertain the views of the State Government. Sir, there was already a reference clause in deciding the petroleum prices that the Committee should obtain the views of the State Government. I do not understand why again the Cabinet Committee has referred this to another Sub-Committee. It is long overdue and I hope the Minister will come out with a statement here and now in this House as to when the Government is going to place this report on the Table of the House.

The Second point is : I have received a telegram which I handed over to the hon. Minister. In the ONGC in Sibsagar district they are exploring oil. Recently the ONGC in the Sibsagar district where most of the drilling was going on, dismantled six of the drilling rigs. It also came up in the Assam Assembly and the Chief Minister also had a talk with Dr. Triguna Sen but they could not get a satisfactory reply. When we need more drilling in Assam where there are possibilities of oil being struck, I do not understand why the ONGC —under what conspiracy I do not know— are dismantling the rigs and stopping oil exploration. I want that this should be properly inquired into and a satisfactory reply given.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I had an occasion yesterday to refer to the taxes from petroleum products that they amounted to Rs. 600 crores, a third of the total of the excise duty. It is for the Ministry to say what it has done about these taxes because these taxes affect vitally the transport of this country, the lighting of the poor in respect of the kerosene oil and the industry of the country which depends on furnace oil. No doubt the Finance Minister tries to get as much as possible. But the Ministry exists to protect its interests and it is supposed to protect the interests of the public.

In 1968 the Estimates Committee of which I was a Member examined this question of prices of petrol and it found that out of 85 paise per litre the taxes amounted to 54 paise as duties and another

4 paise as additional duty. That means as much as 58 paise out of 85 paise was on duties alone. In addition to that there is a sales tax ranging from 10 to 15 per cent with the result that to-day in Delhi we are paying Rs. 1.20 per litre. One has to consider what is the weight of these taxes on the people because this tax is taken from them. An amount of Rs. 600 crores has been taken from them and not even a quarter of it is returned to them in the shape of roads. The total provision in the Fourth Plan for roads is barely Rs. 800 crores which means that the Ministry has again failed to get a substantial part of the duties and I do hope that the Minister will have some explanation for this.

The second part of the price, that is, 12% comes from Marketing. The refining cost of petrol is 15 paise as against which 58 paise is the duty and 12 paise is the marketing cost. The marketing cost has been paid by the foreign companies who have been very liberal with their officers and their personnel employed and they did not mind how much they spent, but we have got the Indian Oil Company from which more was expected. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why we should still have this very high marketing cost. One reason which is apparent is this. They have put petrol pumps wherever possible and mostly in places where petrol pumps already exist. In remote areas even if you go for 30 or 40 miles you do not find any petrol pumps whereas in cities you find petrol pumps within 2 or 3 furlongs. Competition may be good from the way of making profit, but here, in this case, it does not serve any public purpose. In this connection, I would like the hon. Minister to consider the proposal made by a company which wanted collaboration with us for distributing fertilisers and which wanted that petrol pumps may be provided with garages for the upkeep of the tractors and the motor vehicles and they may also serve as distribution points for fertilisers. I would like the Minister to carefully examine how far this idea can be carried out because we are faced with this fact that nearly half of our tractors are not capable of being used because of lack of spare parts and because of lack of timely repair. If only you make it a condition that petrol pumps should have facilities to the rural population you will be able to return some of the tax which you are taking from them.

There is again this question of profiteering which the Ministry and the Indian Oil makes on petrol. It came to me as a surprise that Cochin Oil Refinery declared a dividend of 21%. If any private sector company had declared a dividend of 21% there would have been a hue and cry from all sections of the House. Also, you may remember, the Indian Oil Company had been gloating over the high dividend it has declared. Is it fair to declare such a high dividend on the distribution of petroleum? This profiteering must stop. If you can't reduce your tax, at least reduce the price of petrol and kerosene which is required by the common man.

I now come to the last point. This is about another factor which puts up the price of petrol due to the inefficiency of our refineries and oil exploration. I see before me a learned Member, Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha, who, on the last occasion, declared that unless Assam got a refinery, Assam would be more inflammable than petroleum itself.

Since then you have sanctioned additional 1 million capacity for Assam. This is in addition to Haldia which has had another 2½ million tons. With these additions, what is the position even is now? You have an idle capacity of roughly 3 million gallons, because, as against 19.5 million which is your capacity, your yield last year was 16.3 million. Why do you want to add to this capacity something of the order of about 3.5 million tons of capacity costing several crores when you have this idle capacity? I am not against Assam getting a petro-chemical complex, but not this idle capacity which will add to the overhead and the cost of petroleum. I would therefore like this point also to be explained to the House as to why new capacity to petrochemical plants is also being added unnecessarily when things like benzene and acytone are not even being produced by the plants to half of their capacity. You have got a chloride plant which is also not producing to 15% of its capacity. All this high capitalisation is not fair to the country. That money which you put in these industrial plants could have been put into

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the labour-intensive works for the employment of many people in our country.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के द्वारा 6 गेलन की जगह पर 30 लीटर लिखो, खतरनाक पैट्रोलियम को ए ग्रेड पैट्रोलियम कहो, इस तरह के मामूली सुधार लाने का प्रयास मंत्री महोदय ने किया है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय में जो धांधलियां चल रही हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है, जो अकार्य-क्षमता है और सारे उद्योग को आपने चौपट कर रखा है, उस में सुधार लाने के लिये बुनियादी कदम आप कब उठायेंगे? इस गैलन और लीटर वाले मामले में उलझा कर रख रहे हैं आप हम को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि डा० त्रिगुण सेन को हल्दिया, बरौनी पाइप लाइन के बारे में एक लम्बा चौड़ा पत्र मैंने लिखा था। उस समय उन्होंने सदन में कहा था कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की रपट जब आयेगी तो कोई ठोस कदम हम उठाएंगे। मैं ने अपने पत्र में जितने आरोप किए थे एक एक आरोप को पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने अपनी ताजा रपट में कहा है कि वह सही है। वेंकटेश कंपनी को सलाहकार के नाते बुलाया गया और इस कंपनी को कांट्रेक्ट पर हस्ताक्षर होने के पहले ही इन लोगों ने पैसा देने का काम किया। दूसरे, इस पाइप लाइन के बारे में शुरू में उन का जो अनुमान था, उस से अन्तिम खर्चा 14–15 करोड़ से अधिक हुआ है और उस का भी पूरा हिसाब किताब इन लोगों ने नहीं दिया। तीसरी बात यह है कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने अपनी रपट में यह साबित किया है कि चीफ इंसपेक्टर आफ माइन्स, यह मिले हुए थे जो कोयला खानों के मालिक हैं उन से और उन्होंने उन को एक झूठा पत्र लिखा कि कोयले की खानों से कोयला निकालने का जो काम है उस के ऊपर मैं प्रतिबन्ध लगाने वाला हूं जिस के फलस्वरूप कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट में मुकद्दमे दायर किये गये और जब सबूत देने का सवाल आया तो इन में से एक भी कोयले के मालिकों ने सबूत नहीं दिया। क्या यह सारी बातें रपट में नहीं आई हैं? चौथी बात–नेट्टूर श्रीनिवास राव ने जांच की थी कि कोल बेल्ट से पाइप लाइन को लाने का काम किस ने किया, उस की जिम्मेदारी किस की है। उस के बारे में भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने नोटिंग किया था और कहा था कि इस में बड़ा घपला है और सरकार को करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा होने वाला है। तो उस की जांच होनी चाहिए। पहले कहा गया कि ए० के० राय साहब जांच करेंगे। हम लोगों ने उस पर एतराज किया कि कोयले के मालिकों से इन का संबंध है, इन को जांच करने का काम नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। तो विजिलेंस कमिश्नर के हाथ में यह काम दिया गया। तो नेट्टूर श्रीनिवास राव व्यक्तिगत रूप से इस की जांच नहीं कर रहे थे, विजिलेंस कमिश्नर होने के नाते कर रहे थे। लेकिन जब वह सेवा-निवृत्त हो गए तो क्या वजह है कि उस के बाद जांच करने का काम नये विजिलेंस कमिश्नर को आप ने नहीं दिया? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि आई० सी० एस०, पी० आर० नायक ने बिना किसी से बात किए हुए, अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर उन को पटा लिया और उन से कहा सरकार की ओर से कि आप जांच करने का काम कर दीजिए? उस के बाद डेढ़ साल तक.... (व्यवधान)....मैं खत्म करने वाला हूं। लेकिन आज मैं इन चीजों का जवाब चाहता हूं। मंत्री महोदय हम लोगों को उलझा रहे हैं। लेकिन जो भ्रष्टाचार वहां चल रहा है उस के बारे में कब विचार करेंगे? अभी मेरा जो आई० सी० एस० वाला बिल आया था उस का कुछ लोगों ने विरोध किया। अगर पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की रपट को वह पढ़ेंगे तो कश्यप, पी० आर० नायक और गोपाल मेनन यह तीन जो आई० सी० एस० आफिसर हैं इन के ऊपर जरूर उन को शर्म आएगी। आज वर्तमान कानून के तहत इन

आई० सी० एस० अफसरों को दंडित करने का, सस्पेंड करने का अधिकार अकेले भारत सरकार को है। तो मैं इन लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप लोगों की हिम्मत है? आप ने इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया है कि यह सारे गन्दे काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं— यह कश्यप साहब हैं, पी० आर० नायक हैं, गोपाल मेनन हैं, क्या इन को आप धक्का देकर निकालेंगे? इन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे? क्या उन की गुलामी करने का काम जैसे पिछले 23 सालों में आप ने किया वैसे ही आइन्दा भी किए जाएंगे? इन आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स के बारे में कहा जाता है कि बड़े होशियार हैं, बड़े कार्यक्षम हैं। लेकिन आप पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की रपट उठा कर पढ़िए, यह पी० आर० नायक, कश्यप, गोपाल मेनन, इन के जैसे आई० सी० एस० अफसरों पर आप लोगों को शर्म आएगी जिन का आप समर्थन कर रहे थे।....(व्यवधान)....आप पढ़िए पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की रपट और उसके बाद जवाब दीजिए। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन मामूली परिवर्तनों से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। अगर आप शुद्धीकरण का, सफाई का काम करने को तैयार हैं तो इन तीन अफसरों को पहले धक्का मारकर निकाल दीजिए नहीं तो डा० त्रिगुण सेन साहब और आप सब जल्दी से जल्दी इस्तीफा दे कर निकलिएगा और फिर हम लोग सब मिलकर इन के खिलाफ जेहाद बोलने का, लड़ने का काम करेंगे। लेकिन आप पद पर रहेंगे, नोटिंग देते रहेंगे, यह आई० सी० एस० अफसर आप को बिल्कुल पूछते नहीं, कुछ समझते नहीं आप को, फिर भी आप बने हुए हैं, मंत्री हैं, क्या मतलब है इस का? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन बातों का स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूं।

15.00 Hrs.

श्री बृजभूषण लाल (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार इस अमेंडमेंट बिल को ला कर कुछ मीट्रिक तब्दीलियां गेलन के बजाय लीटर और पैट्रोलियम की ए, बी, सी क्लासेज, इस प्रकार के कुछ मामूली संशोधन कर रही है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पैट्रोल की कीमत इतनी बढ़ गई है कि जो जरूरत से ज्यादा है। साथ में कीमत तो इतनी बढ़ गई लेकिन मोटरिस्ट के लिए जो तकलीफ पैट्रोल पम्प पर होती है और जो परेशानियां होती हैं उस की तरफ मंत्री महोदय ने कतई कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। पहली बात तो यह कि ऐसे न जाने कितने पेट्रोल पम्प हैं जहां पर पेट्रोल की क्वालिटी अच्छी नहीं दी जाती है। दूसरे यह कि मेजरमेंट सही नहीं होती। कुछ पेट्रोल पम्प ऐसे हैं कि जहां कम मेजरमेंट लगे हुए हैं। जब देखिए तो कम आ रहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कोई ऐसा अमेंडमेंट या रूल रखें कि जिस के जरिए से मोटरिस्ट की जो परेशानियां हैं वह दूर हो सकें। अब आप ने पेट्रोल ए०, बी०, सी० तीन क्लास कर दिया। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हर पेट्रोल पम्प पर ए क्लास, बी क्लास, सी क्लास जो भी पेट्रोल दिया जाय उस को एग्जिबट करें और उस की प्राइस भी साथ में होनी चाहिए। इस के अलावा एक कम्पलेंट बुक हो वहां पर जिस में हम अपनी कम्पलेंट लिख सकें। आज कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिस के जरिए से हम अपनी कम्पलेंट आप तक पहुंचा सकें।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के पेट्रोल पम्प आप हर जगह खोलने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते? ताकि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स को हम लोग एन्करेज कर सकें। स्थिति आज क्या है कि किसी जगह 20–25 पेट्रोल पम्प हैं लेकिन इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन का एक भी नहीं है। तो क्यों नहीं आप उस की व्यवस्था करते ताकि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग को एन्करेजमेंट मिले।

श्री स० मो० बैनर्जी : हम चाहते हैं कि यह जो एक क्लास, बी क्लास, सी क्लास पेट्रोल है, यह नहीं हो, क्लासलेस पेट्रोल होना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: At this stage, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain things which have been pointed out by the PUC. Because the House is not getting the opportunity to discuss the report, we are not able to highlight those points. Unfortunately, Government do not move. Many of these Demands could not be discussed; they were guillotined. The PUC reports on one matter after another; but we have not been able to discuss those reports. The result is that those reports are being cold-storaged and no improvement is taking place in the working of these undertakings, in spite of the fact that a parliamentary committee has gone in detail into every aspect of the question.

Last time this Bill was being discussed, I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to the faulty employment policy. Educated unemployment has become the biggest problem before the country. This has created a complicated problem in that area. In the Barauni area, it has also become a number-one law and order problem. In that famous area called zero mine, there is absolutely no order prevailing. The hon. Minister has visited the place and it is, by and large, the complaints of the officers of the department and the people there is that there is absolutely no law and order. What to talk of punishment of the disturbing elements, even to maintain the premises in conditions of security, there is no arrangement. The area has become a hotbed of intrigue, politics and also subversion. This is growing by leaps and bounds. It seems Government have not been taking any care about this. I think by tomorrow it will be too late to mend matters, and they will be faced with a situation where the entire factory will be left to the mercy of such elements who are habitual breakers of law.

So much is being said about the public sector encouraging employment. But there is no arrangement for training the recruits. It is time that all the public sector units had a training programme where apprentices could be invited to join and trained for taking up responsible positions in various departments.

It is really no use measuring the petroleum; the whole economy has been so vitiated. Whether it is the refinery or the fertiliser complex, land prices have been artificially inflated through the influence of a few political personalities. I would like the Minister and the House to take cognisance of this and inquire into whether some influential people of the area and some villages have not been given the privilege of Government buying their land at as high as Rs. 15,000 per acre. I would like to know which are those villages and who are those political leaders who have created this situation. A few favoured politicians and villages have secured this treatment, whereas there are other villages which have not even received half this price. I would like Parliament to be given this information and why this discrimination has taken place, how a few political personalities have been able to influence the refinery and the Ministry to secure this price.

Then it is strange that there is no co-ordination in regard to public services so far as the public sector units situated in the same area are concerned. There is the refinery, there is the fertiliser complex and there are many others coming up. But every unit will have its own separate hospital, school and so on. With the result that there are not enough patients for such separate hospitals.

Expenditure is duplicated on big buildings and the capacity is not fully utilised. In the beginning, I had informally suggested to all these complexes that they should have rules and regulations to have a co-ordinated approach to these matters so that one hospital, one school and so on could serve the needs of all and there is no wastage or duplication of such services. This should be readily possible when all these departments are under one Ministry. This is a clear-cut example of watertight compartmentalism in Government.

As it is, they do not even manage these services properly. You do not have good schools. You cannot allot suitable funds. I understand there is no agreement between these units about having a common hospital, common schools and so on.

We are talking about economy. But we cannot do even such co-ordination in the same department. It is as if one is in London and the other in New Delhi. Therefore, I would suggest that for public services in these complexes, there should be a co-ordinated approach.

Then so much has been said about workers' participation in management. But what has happened? No public sector unit has started it. Socialism only remains a slogan, only to make fools of the poor people of the country, to make fools of the labourers. Why do they not have it? Which are the political parties which do not want this? I understand that some of the political parties which claim to be the harbingers of socialism and their leaders are opposed to workers' participation in management because it will give them less avenue for exploitation of the workers. Therefore, they are sabotaging the entire scheme. Some of the leftist parties are also sabotaging it. I would like to have a categorical answer whether any serious effort is being made to see that all public undertakings start this very noble scheme for which so much slogan-mongering has been done, because it can be done without any legal difficulty or problems in the public sector. Start at home and then talk about socialism to others.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : In Bihar many public undertakings have been established, but the children of the soil have not derived any benefit from them, they are disregarded. I have had occasion to draw the attention of the Ministers to this fact, but they are helpless. The undertakings are autonomous and the Ministers cannot do anything. They have said so in so many words that they cannot interfere. Nor do the head of public undertakings allow them to interfere. What to do? When the workers are harassed, when they are demoted without any rhyme or reason, where should they do? In the Railways there is a Board which hears the cases of all, even of the lowest employees. In the Postal Department also there is a Board. But in public undertakings there is no Board. Whatever the boss wants to do, he does and there is no hearing. So, I would request the Minister to appoint some Board for the undertakings under his charge so that the grievances of the workers may be looked into by it.

In the public undertakings there is less labour trouble and more of personal troubles. When workers are superseded, they become more dissatisfied than by any general grievances. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that a Board is established so that it may look into the grievances of workers in all the undertakings under the Ministry.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The point was made by my hon. friend Shri Kalita concerning the Oil Prices Committee. He said that about a year ago this Report had been submitted to the Ministry. It is not correct, it was submitted only five or six months ago. It is a very comprehensive report. It was for quite sometime under the consideration of the Ministry. Decisions with regard to the recommendations contained in the Report have already been taken. The matter was referred to the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. May I assure the hon. Member that the decisions will be announced next week on Monday or Tuesday.

A reference was made to the dismantling of certain rigs in the Sibsagar area. He handed over a telegram to me. I have taken up the matter with the Headquarters of O.N.G.C., Dehra Dun. I have not received any information about it. As soon as the information is received, I shall convey it to him I do not, however, understand the reference made by him to a conspiracy. I may mention for the information of the House that the demand for petroleum products is increasing considerably. The present demand is between 19 and 20 million tonnes. Certain studies have been made by the Indian Institute of Petroleum and they have come to the conclusion on that by 1973-74, *i.e.* the end of the Fourth Plan, the demand for petroleum products would be 32 to 34 million tonnes.

While making his speech, my friend in front of me also made a reference as to why we are building additional capacity and all that. So far as petroleum products are

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

concerned, we are reaching nearabout self-sufficiency except in respect of one or two petroleum products—kerosene, lubricating oil etc. I mentioned that the Indian Institute of Petroleum has made studies, and their studies indicate that by 1973-74 the demand for petroleum products would be between 32 million and 34 million tonnes. Therefore, to meet this demand, we have got to build up additional refining capacity in the country. On the 1st January, 1970, the total refining capacity that had been built up was 20 million tonnes. Therefore, we have to expand this by the establishment of new refineries like Haldia and others. This refining capacity has got to be increased. Otherwise, we will have to import petroleum products; that means the self-sufficiency which we have built up in respect of major petroleum products will go away.

In this context, I may mention for the information of my hon. friend, Shri Kalita, that our indigenous production in the country, both in the eastern and the western sector, is 6.7 million tonnes. The total demand is about 20 million tonnes. The gap between the demand and the supply has got to be met through import by spending nearly Rs. 100 crores. Therefore, the country needs indigenous production of crude oil. Nobody is interested in dismantling the rigs, nor is it a fact that technicians may be taken away for the sake of fancy or something like that. There are experts in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. We should leave the matter to experts who are entrusted with the duties and responsibilities for increasing crude oil production in the country.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : They meant a cut of 10 per cent on imports.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : One or two good suggestions have also been mentioned by the hon. Member; one is about the realisation of excise duty. It is true that this Department of Petroleum and Chemicals is contributing nearly Rs. 699 crores to the total excise revenue of the country, which comes to about 42.6 per cent; that is the contribution to the total excise revenue.

In his speech, the hon. Member made a reference to the fact that we are opening retail outlets, about 500 outlets every year and asked why we were not creating facilities for repairing the tractors and other farm implements. As a matter of fact nearly 96 LDO retail outlets have been opened in various parts of the country and the Indian Oil Corporation is considering whether certain community centres should be created where the cultivators can come, purchase their LDO and HSD requirements and also bring their tractors, and other farm implements for repair which could be looked after by technical people and so on. That is being done.

My hon. friend Shri Brij Bhushan Lal made the point that these retail outlets should be classified into petroleum A class, petroleum B class and petroleum C class. It is not the intention of The Petroleum (Amendment) Bill to classify these retail outlets like that. As a matter of fact, the various types of petroleum products have been classified into three categories, that is, petroleum Class A, petroleum Class B and Petroleum Class C, depending upon their flashpoint. Petroleum Class A comprises motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, naphtha, special boiling point spirit (solvent). Class B consists of kerosene, aviation turbine fuel, solvent oil, mineral turpentine oil, high speed diesel oil. Class C comprises light diesel oil, furnace oil, jute batching oil, high sulphur heavy stock and low sulphur heavy stock, that is HSHS and LSHS. Therefore, these various types of petroleum products are classified into light, medium and heavy distillates; depending upon their flash-point, this classification is made. It is made for the purpose of transport and storing etc., what quantities are to be stored depends upon the flash-point. That is the purpose of the Bill; not for the classification of the retail outlets into petroleum Class A, petroleum Class B and petroleum Class C. I hope that point would be clear to the hon. member.

My friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, has referred to the pipeline business. We have seen the recommendations made by the Committee on Public Undertakings. In the ministry, my senior colleague and myself are very much concerned about certain recommendations made by the committee. We are seized of the matter.

Concerning the Rao Committee's report it was submitted to the department only 4 or 5 days before. I myself have not seen it. I assure the hon. member that I will go through the report. If we are convinced that certain persons are guilty of certain things, action would be taken against them. There is absolutely no doubt about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : पी० यू० सी० की रिपोर्ट में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि पी० आर० नायक ने व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी पर श्रीनिवास राव से कहा कि वह जांच जारी रखें।

कश्यप साहब पेंसिल से नोटिंग करते हैं ताकि उस को बदल सकें।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: After going through the entire record, if we come to the conclusion that certain persons are guilty, certainly there will be no hesitation on the part of both myself and my senior colleague to take action against those persons.

Shri D. N. Tiwary referred to the policy of recruitment, promotion and demotion. We are very much concerned about the recruitment policy and certain points were made in the consultative committee meeting also. The policy we have evolved is now applicable to all the public sector undertaking under my ministry. Much concern has been expressed in the House on many occasions that the ministry's public sector undertakings are not giving fair representation to local persons in employment under them. That is the main grievance about the Barauni fertiliser factory and refinery also. I would explain briefly the policy in regard to this matter. The standing instructions to public sector undertakings in the matter of direct recruitment to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and below per month require that local persons should be given preference over others and amongst local people, priority should be given to oustees and scheduled castes. Recruitment to such posts should be made through the employment exchnages and only if 'non-availability certificates' are given by the employment exchange should other sources of recruitment be tapped. It is further required that selection committees for recruitment to these posts should include a nominee of the State Government, who should be an officer of a status commensurate with the status of the Chairman of the selection committee. These instructions have been communicated to our undertakings and reiterated from time to time. In 1966, we fulfilled an assurance given on the floor of the House in connection with the employment of persons belonging to the States in which the undertakings or their constituent units are situated.

This matter was agitated a number of times by the hon. members from Bihar. It was taken up in the consultative committee and as a result of the deliberations there this policy has been evolved.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : विनय कृष्ण और सतीश चन्द्र के केस की जांच करेंगे ? मजबूर कर के उस को शर्तों पर बहाल किया गया है।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Vinay Kishen has already been reinstated and there is no difficulty about it.

With these words, I request the House to pass the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.25 Hrs.

CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

By virtue of the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, the Contingency Fund of India was established with a corpus of Rs. 15 crores to meet the requirements of unforeseen expenditure of the Central

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

Government (including Railways) pending authorisation of such expenditure by the Parliament.

The corpus of the Fund was fixed at Rs. 15 crores when the total size of the Central Budget (including Railways) was of the order of Rs. 500 crores. This total size of the Budget has now increased to over Rs. 5,000 crores, that is about ten times, necessitating reconsideration of the size of the Fund. Further, as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee, it has been decided that additional requirements for investments or loans to public sector undertakings and private concerns, grants to private institutions and certain types of subsidies, in excess of certain limits, should be treated as expenditure requiring specific parliamentary approval even when they can be met by reappropriation of savings. In all such cases, if here is not adequate time to seek supplementary provisions from this august House, we have to initially meet the expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund. The Administrative Reforms Commission were also of the view that the corpus of this Fund should be enhanced suitably to enable funds being found for urgent schemes and projects which cannot be postponed till the estimates for next year are placed before the legislature. It is, therefore, proposed to raise the corpus of the Fund from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 30 crores by amending the Act.

The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1969, involves a withdrawal of Rs. 15 crores from the Consolidated Fund of India for transfer to the Contingency Fund of India. The advances from the Contingency Fund will be sanctioned only as and when necessary. Supplementary Estimates for all expenditure so financed from the Contingency Fund are according to the rules, presented to Parliament at the first session meeting immediately after the advance is sanctioned. The advances are recouped to be Fund as soon as the Parliament authorises the expenditure. The increase in the corpus of the Contingency Fund at this stage, therefore, does not involve any real out-go of cash.

Sir, I move that the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Sir, it is very strange that though from 1950 the Contingency Fund of India has been maintained at Rs. 15 crores, suddenly in 1970 the Government want to increase it to Rs. 30 crores, for the wonderful work they are doing for delivering the goods. I cannot understand the necessity for just doubling this amount. Already Parliament is voting on many demands without even having a chance to look at those demands. For some demands, we get a chance once a year to discuss them for 2 hours, 3 hours or 5 hours. From 1966 invariably half a dozen ministries' demands are guillotined. Some ministries have never been discussed in Parliament for the last four years. Even rotation is not maintained. Ministries like Works and Housing, Health, Family Planning, Rural Water Supply etc. have not been discussed here at all. Already Parliament is denied a chance to discuss those demands and they are just voted upon. We are only the sanctioning authority; like rubber-stamping, we are expected to vote whatever is prepared by the officials. Over and above that, they are now asking for another Rs. 15 crores, which would avoid the legislative processes of Parliament. This sort of situation is created by the present Government only to exercise patronage. There were Rs. 175 crores in the budget, which amount was primarily taken to provide patronage. I think the Government has become very clever in manipulation. They have now got another Rs. 15 crores through this Bill, which the Government would disburse, exercising its patronage, on the plea that Parliament is not in session, or there is no time even to pass important legislation. Therefore, the whole Bill looks very suspicious. I charge the Government that it is a deliberate attempt on their part to deny the Parliament and this country an opportunity to discuss those demands and to go into the merits of those demands.

Surprisingly I find in the original Act—I read clause 4 of the original Bill :

> "For the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, the Central Government may make rules regulating all matters connected with or ancillary to the custody of the payment of moneys into and the withdrawal of moneys from, the Contingency Fund of India."

In this Bill, of course, there is no reference to that but I take it Section 4 of the original Bill will be applicable to this. It is a clever Bill. Article 283 (i) makes it very clear that the rules and regulations about the disbursement, withdrawal or any matters connected or ancillary matters connected with this contingency fund shall be regulated by law made by Parliament and until such provision in that behalf is so made shall be regulated by the rules made by the President. Why has the Parliament had not been given this opportunity of making laws though it is specifically mentioned under Article 283(i) ? It is for Parliament to make laws regulating this contingency fund and only when Parliament has not been able to make such laws then only the President comes into the picture. It shows that through back-door the Government have been cleverly avoiding Parliament. For the last twenty years Government has not brought forward a Bill, which could be laid on the Table of the House and which could have the concurrence of the House. I appeal to you and through you to the Government to bring a kind of charter of rules to be approved by Parliament. It is an omission in this Bill. Today is the time for us to rectify and take an undertaking from Government that they should bring a kind of charter of rules to be approved by Parliament.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Having been once in the Finance Ministry I am rather aghast at the way things are being done today. In 1950 when this contingency fund was enacted the total budget of the Government was something about Rs. 400 crores. Today it is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5,300 crores. Stricty speaking, therefore, if you feel that the contingency fund should be related to the budget it should not be only Rs. 30 crores but something like Rs. 300 crores at least. What I am saying is this contingency fund is more or less a figment because it is hardly ever used. The Minister will point out what restraint this Rs. 15 crores has placed on the expenditure of Government. On the other hand, the Government are constantly coming forward, every session, with a supplementary budget and also an excess budget. There is, therefore, no justification at all for the contingency fund, as it stands, and certainly there is no justification for increasing the amount.

This is an occasion for us to talk about the budget. Our budget is like a loose jacket in which everything goes. I may just give you three instances how this budget leaves Government to do what it likes. After having given us an opportunity here to have a debate on demands for grants and even on the Finance Bill which we passed only yesterday, the Government goes on merrily on its own way.

I may give you, firstly, an instance of the number of officers increased in the current budget. There is an increase only in the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs of a total of 1000 officers. Here are my good socialist friends who want the establishment to be increased and not the officers. (*Interruption*) There is an increase of 1000 officers in the two Ministries only.

Another instance is about deficit financing that takes place. At the Centre, the deficit financing is estimated at Rs. 225 crores. But nobody has provided for deficit financing in the States. In the States, there is deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 350 crores. This is not provided for This will, therefore, come from borrowings that they will make from the Government of India on the Reserve Bank. This is a bad practice. The Central budget is so loose and so haphazard that it becomes a bad example to the States.

The third instance is illustrated by a budget of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Last year, when I had an occasion to speak on the Posts and Telegraphs Department demands for grants, I called the Minister as the greatest mail robber of all time. He increased the price of the post-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

card from 6 p. to 10 p.; that is, an increase of 66 per cent; he increased the post age of inland letters from 10 p. to 15 p., that is ,an increase of 50 pe rcent and he increased the postage of letters from 15 p. to 20p. With all these increases, the budget should have provided for a return of Rs. 25 crores or nearabout that figure. But the actual return was only to the tune of Rs. 10 crores or so. That is because the number of letters used fell by about 20 per cent and of inland letter by 15 per cent. The people were compelled to reduce their correspondence because of the increase in postage. You did not get the revenue that you estimated. Your budget was a bad budget. You only made the common people suffer by increasing the postage rates like this, by having such bad budget provisions.

Now, there is a proposal that because the post-card costs 14 paise to the Government as against 10 paise to the public it should go by surface mail. I welcome this idea of providing surface main because a number of persons just write letters in order to keep in touch. There is no urgency. Let us, therefore, think in terms of having surface mail. You can reduce the surface mail to the charge which was before the enhancement of postage rates last year.

I am only giving an illustration how public is made suffer because of such inaccuracies in calculations as to what the return will be when you raise certain rates. I fear such inaccuracies will recur in the case of excise duties and these inaccuracies will be in favour of the Government. The realisations will be much more. When the Government is taking this blanket provision to spend Rs. 30 crores as a contngency fund, I warn the Government that the time will come when the bad budget will mean not only the break-down of the adminstration but the break-down of the entire system of democracy.

श्री वेणी शंकरशर्मा (वांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस छोटे से विधेयक के द्वारा एक छोटे से कानून में एक छोटा सा परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश की गई है । मंत्री महोदय ने जो आब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स का स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि :

"Consequent on the increase in the size of the annual budget, the need for augmenting the corpus of the Fund has been felt."

जैसा अभी मेरे मित्र श्री लोबो प्रभु ने कहा, यदि हमारे बजटों के साइज के ऊपर इस फंड का निश्चित करना आवश्यक था तो यह करीब करीब 300 करोड़ का होना चाहिये था । मैं उन से सहमत हूं । मुझ को तो लगता है कि इस संशोधन में न कोई हिसाब है, न कोई तर्क है और न कोई तुक ही है । यह केवल एक अन्दाजी टक्कर है, जैसा हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बराबर करते आये हैं । मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि ऐसे संशोधनों के लिए मंत्री महोदय को कुछ अधिक अच्छा तर्क देना चाहिये था ।

जब 1950 में यह कानून बना था उस समय तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री श्री सी० डी० देशमुख ने जो कुछ कहा था मैं उस में से थोड़ा सा उद्धरण यहां देना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने बिल को इंट्रोड्यस करते हुए कहा था कि :

"The Fund is being set up in accordance with the provisions of article 267(1) of the Constitution and is being administered by the Finance Ministry on behalf of the Government. It can be used only for meeting urgent unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the Budget."

फिर आगे चल कर वे कहते हैं कि :

"..... it is necessary that it should be small, as it is intended only to meet unforeseen urgent requirements. There would be danger in keeping too much money in the Contingency Fund, from the point of view of parliamentary control, as there might be a temptation for the executive to increase expenditure in anticipation of parliamentary approval."

जिस खतरे की चर्चा उन्होंने उस वक्त की थी मैं समझता हूं कि आज भी वह खतरा ज्यों का त्यों मौजूद ही नहीं है बल्कि उससे ज्यादा बढ़ गया है ।

कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फाइनेन्स बिल का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि उन का दिमाग खुला हुआ है, लेकिन किसी स्थान पर तो वह बन्द होना ही चाहिये । मैं उन के दिमाग की बात तो नहीं करता, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि कम से कम वित्त मंत्रालय का दिमाग तो शुरू में ही बन्द है । नहीं तो ऐसे विधेयक लाने की उन्हें कोई आवश्यकता ही नहीं होती ।

मैं आप का ध्यान संविधान की धारा 283 की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । यह फंड में केवल 15 करोड़ के बदले 30 करोड़ रु० डालने का ही सवाल नहीं है । इस में जो रूल मेकिंग पावर है उस के आधार पर यह कैसे करते आ रहे हैं, मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन रूल मेकिंग पावर के अनुसार बिना पार्लियामेंट के सामने लाये वह कोई रूल नहीं बना सकते । मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि कंटिजेंसी फंड को संचालित करने के लिये कौन से रूल बनाये गये हैं इस पर वे थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालें । धारा 283 में कहा गया है कि :

"..... and all other matters connected with or ancillary to matters aforesaid shall be regulated by law made by Parliament, and, unutil provision in that behalf is so made, shall be regulated by rules made by the President."

कंटिजेंसी फंड को संचालित करने के लिए कुछ नियम तो होने ही चाहियें और वह नियम इस विधेयक में आने चाहिये थे और इस विधेयक का रूप कुछ और ही होना चाहिये था ।

अब मैं दो एक बातें इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में रक्खूंगा । आज स्थिति यह है कि गवर्नमेंट को जितना रुपया चाहिये वह उसे बराबर टैक्सों को बढ़ा कर मिलता रहा है । खर्च में कैसे कमी हो इस ओर उसका ध्यान हीं नहीं है । सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम को आय और खर्च दोनों की तरफ देखना चाहिये । हम अपनी आय की तरफ तो देखते हैं और टैक्स बढ़ा कर आमदनी बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन जहां हम टैक्स बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं वहां यह नहीं देखते कि खर्च को कम कर के भी हम बजट को संतुलित कर सकते हैं ।

किसी भी बजट को संतुलित करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जहां हम आय के स्रोतों को बढ़ायें वहां खर्च के परनालों को भी कम करें । मैं आप का ध्यान 1969-70 की जो ऐक्चअल बजट पोजीशन थी उस की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । हम ने जो अनेक कर्ज लिये हैं, विदेशों से भी और इस देश में भी, उन की पोजीशन बहुत खराब है । कर्ज ले कर आप कितने दिन जीते रह सकते हैं । ऋणम् कृत्वा घृतम् पिबेत वाली नीति से काम नहीं चल सकता । बराबर ऋण ले कर हम हम अपने काम को नहीं चला सकते । हमें अपनी खर्च की मदों में कमी करनी चाहिये । वित्त मंत्रालय में एक ऐसा विभाग होना चाहिये जो हमारा जितना खर्च हो रहा है, उस पर अंकुश एवं नियंत्रण रख सकें । एक छोटा सा उदाहरण में देना चाहता हूं । आपने पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज में 3500 करोड़ लगा रखा है लेकिन आपको उससे 35 करोड़ की रिटर्न भी नहीं मिल रही है । यह स्थिति बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक है । कम से कम इतनी पूंजी से जो एक साधारण व्यापारी कमाई कर सकता है उतनी तो आपको करके दिखानी ही चाहिये । नैशनलाइजेशन का अर्थ यही है कि देश के खर्च के लिए जितने धन की हमें आवश्यकताहै उसका कुछ अंश हम नैशनलाइज्ड सेक्टर से, प्राप्त करें । आज वह नहीं हो रहा है इस तरह से जो हमारा उद्देश्य था वह सिद्ध नहीं हो रहा है ।

जब सरकार के हाथ में खुला रुपया आ जाता है तो वह उसको खर्च करने लग जाती है और इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देती है कि आय के भीतर अपने खर्च को किस तरह रखा जाए । इस-

[श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा]

लिए इस फंड की निधि से 15 करोड़ से बढ़ा कर आप 30 करोड़ करना चाहते हैं उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं। यह तो ग्रेट मुगलपन है और वह बढ़ता ही जाएगा। हर काम के लिए सरकार को पार्लिमैंट के सामने आना चाहिये। अगर इनके पास तीस करोड़ कंटिजेंसी फंड में दे दिया जाएगा तो वे और बेरहमी से खर्च करने लग जाएंगे इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का कड़ा विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : The contingency fund, as the name indicates, is to be used very sparingly and only in extraordinary circumstances and Parliament has got to replenish the money drawn from the contingency fund. Form our past experience of the tendency of the Government I am afraid we cannot give our consent to increase the corpus of this amount of Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 30 crores. Because, Sir now the tendency has been in the recent part of the Government always to promulgate ordinances even when they are not strictly relevent. After all, it has no bearing on the budget that we know and whether it is Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 300 crores, it is going to be replenished again. But there is a difference when Government comes with certain financial proposals to the House to get its approval and when they come after the money is spent to get ratification of the House. There is a vital difference between these two. So, I am afraid, the tendency being what it is, the increase of the corpus of this amount will only lead to more extravagent and more careless spending because parliamentary check is not there, and they need not bother about approval of Parliament.

I would also urge another argument for opposing this proposal. The inter-session periods that we have today is roughly of the order of 2 months, may be, a little more or a little less. It is not very convincing to me that it would be beyond them to manage the financial affairs within those Rs. 15 crores. I do not think there will be so much of unforeseen circumstances within that short period where they would need a corpus of Rs. 30 crores.

So, on both these counts, it is very unconvincing to me and the reasons advanced by the Minister, to my mind, appear to be something different from what he has in mind.

We all know, of course the contingency of the Government and their natural anxiety to increase this corpus. If the logic that he advanced, namely, the increase in our total budgetary expenses of the order from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 crores is true, then I think this corpus should be increased to ten times or even more from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 200 crores. This is not a convincing logic at all to me. Shri Sharma rightly pointed out that it should be kept at the minimum to curb any unhealthy tendency on the part of the Government to adopt recourse to this fund often by passing the Parliament. So, on this ground, I oppose this and I expect the Minister to explain the real reasons as to why we should increase the corpus?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : कंटिजेंसी फंड को बढ़ाने के बारे में जो बिल आया है, देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए सम्भव है कि इसकी आवश्यकता हो, लेकिन एमाउंट में जितनी वृद्धि की जा रही है, एमाउंट को दुगना किया जा रहा है, मेरा ऐसा मत है कि इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। इसलिए माननीय श्री झा ने जो संशोधन पेश किया है कि 25 करोड़ इसको कर दिया जाए और 30 करोड़ न किया जाए, अगर सरकार इसको मान ले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। ऐसा करके कुछ राशि हम बढ़ा भी लेंगे और साथ साथ जो सदन में बात उठ रही है कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है या विरोध हो रहा है, वह भी शायद कुछ कम हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर ले।

यह ठीक है कि हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, है, यह विशाल देश है। यहां इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा समय-समय पर हो जाती है जब सरकार को मदद के लिए आगे आना पड़ता है। इससे सदन के सदस्य अवगत हैं और जनता भी अवगत है : कहीं किसी तरह की विपत्ती आ जाती है, कहीं प्राकृतिक प्रकोप

हो जाता है, कहीं सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है, कहीं बाढ़ आ जाती है और दूसरे भी तरह-तरह के संकट हमारे देश के सामने उपस्थित होते रहते हैं । उस समय मदद देने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है । लेकिन दुख की बात तो यह है कि कोष रहते हुए भी वक्त पर लोगों को मदद नहीं मिल पाती है और इस कारण हजारों लोगों को तकलीफें बरदाश्त करनी पड़ती हैं और कितने ही लोग अर्थाभाव के कारण, मदद की कमी के कारण मर जाते हैं और उनकी रक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है । जब आप 15 से इसको 30 करोड़ करने जा रहे हैं तो इस राशि को सही ढंग से खर्च किया जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था भी आप करें । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि पैसा आपके पास हो फिर भी हमारे देश की जनता अभाव में, तकलीफ में मारी जाए और वक्त पर उसकी मदद न की जाए । कहीं बाढ़ आ जाती है, सूखा पड़ जाता है, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो जाते हैं और हमारे देश में इस तरह की घटनायें अकसर होती भी रहती हैं लेकिन हम देखते रहते हैं और कुछ करते नहीं । यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये । यह जो सन्देह माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आज देश की जो स्थिति है उसमें हमारा शासक वर्ग इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग करने लग जाए और अपने दल को मजबूत करने में ही कहीं इसको खर्च न करे, इसको भी निर्मूल किया जाना चाहिये । इस तरह का विश्वास दिमाग में पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है । जो राशि आप बढ़ा रहे हैं, जो पैसा आप ले रहे हैं, इसका सचमुच में सदुपयोग होना चाहिये और तकलीफ में जो लोग हों, उनकी आप वक्त पर मदद करें ।

आज भी हमारे देश में आप देखिये, पढ़े लिखे इंजीनियर्ज तक हजारों की तादाद में बेकार फिर रहे हैं । हमारे बिहार में सत्याग्रह चल रहा है । 400 इंजीनियर्स जेलखानों में बन्द हैं । तो क्या यह इस तरह की कंटिजेंसी नहीं कही जा सकती कि जिस में ऐसे लोगों की मदद आप कीजिए, उन्हें उस पैसे को दीजिए, उन को उद्योग धन्धे खुलवाने में मदद कीजिए । इस तरह के बहुत सारे उदाहरण पेश किए जा सकते हैं हमारे देश की स्थिति आज ऐसी है । लेकिन उसमें सरकार मदद नहीं कर पाती है पैसा जरूर ले लेती है । तो इसकी जानकारी हमको होनी चाहिए कि इस का उद्देश्य क्या है? आप इस फंड को कैसे खर्च करना चाहते हैं कम से कम इतना तो बताइए और इस के कुछ कायदे कानून बनाइए । आज एक मनमानीपन जो उत्पन्न हो गया है इस सरकार में वह नहीं होना चाहिए । इस की कोई व्यवस्था, कोई हिसाब किताब होना चाहिए । इन शब्दों के साथ में चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बारे में स्पष्ट अपनी नीति बतलाए ।

श्री शिव चंद्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन की जो आवाज है, सदन की जो भावना है, इस का अन्दाज मिल गया आप को । सब नहीं चाहते कि हैं यह फंड बढ़े । सरकार को पूरा हक है कि संविधान की धारा 267 के मुताबिक वह फंड बनावे । मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि उस धारा में संशोधन करें संविधान में और इस धारा को डिलीट कर दें । मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि इस तरह का फंड रहे अनफोरसीन सर्कमस्टासेज के लिए लेकिन यह बढ़ाने की बात जो है, 15 करोड़ से डबल जम्प जो कर रहे हैं 30 करोड़ के लिए यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है । यह समझाने की जरा कोशिश करें और संतोषजनक जवाब उन का तभी होगा जब कि यह बताएं हम लोगों को कि पिछले पांच सालों में या दस सालों में या जब से फंड की शुरुआत हुई तब से इस का इस्तेमाल कैसे हुआ? किन किन मदों में हुआ? किन अनफोरसीन सर्कमस्टांसेज के लिए, किस कंटिजेंसी के लिए इस्तेमाल हुआ? यदि हम को उस का विवेचन मिल जाता है तो हम कुछ हद् तक समझ सकते हैं कि हां यह फंड बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि भविष्य में भी इस का इस्तेमाल अच्छा होगा अब यह जो बढ़ाएंगे, उस का इस्तेमाल कैसे करेंगे, यह ठीक ही कहा शास्त्री जी ने, उस की

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

रूपरेखा भी दें। क्या इस फंड से जो 6 तारीख को बिहारी लाल शहीद हुआ लाठी चार्ज से, उस के स्मारक के लिए, उस के परिवार के लिए आप कुछ देंगे? यदि आप यह कहेंगे कि वैयक्तिक नहीं देते तो उत्तरी बिहार के विकास के लिए क्या आप पैसा देंगे? दरभंगा जिला अकालग्रस्त हो रहा है। वहां पर लोगों की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। क्या इस में से उन के लिए एक दो करोड़ रुपया आप देंगे? वहां की सड़कें खराब हैं। मेरा क्षेत्र दरभंगा जिला बोर्डर एरिया में है, क्या वहां यातायात के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपया आप देंगे? यदि आप यह कहें कि छोटे कामों के लिए नहीं देते तो आज बिहार में एटामिक एनर्जी प्लांट की सख्त जरूरत है। दस करोड़ रुपया स्टार्टिंग एमाउंट चाहिए। क्या उस के लिए रुपया आप देंगे? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों ने इस का कैसे आप इस्तेमाल करेंगे? कहीं इस का मैनीपुलेशन किसी दूसरी मद के लिए अपनी पार्टी के परपज के लिए न हो जाय यह हमें शक है। आखिर में मैं कहूंगा कि फंड इस तरह का रहना चाहिए। देश गरीब है। देश गरीब नहीं है, कहा जाता है कि देश गरीब है। हिन्दुस्तान गरीब नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता गरीब है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता गरीब नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता गरीब बनाई गई है। किन के द्वारा गरीब बनाई गई है? कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हैव्ज को देना चाहिये, हैव्ज नाट्स केलिए। टाटा हैव है या हैव हैव है या हैव नाट है। उन के पास तो पैसे हैं? उन को क्यों नहीं लेते हैं? मेरा मतलब है उन को आप नेशनलाइज क्यों नहीं करते हैं? टाटा आयरन को नेशनलाइज क्यों नहीं करते हैं। बिरला की फर्म है... (व्यवधान)....मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। संविधान के मुताबिक आप की जो यह धारा है, वह रहेगी, आप का यह फंड भी रहेगा और साथ-साथ बढ़ाने की भी जरूरत नहीं रहेगी जब ओरसीन सर्कमस्टांसेज के लिए उस को इस्तेमाल करेंगे। लेकिन यदि आप ऐसी नहीं करते हैं तो शक होता है कि कहीं मैनोवरिंग के लिए मैनीपुलेट न करने लग जायं। इसलिए मेरा यह संशोधन है कि 25 करोड़ बढ़ा दें, उस से ज्यादा नहीं क्योंकि अभी आप ने देखा कि सदस्यों की भावना क्या है।

16.00 Hrs.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: According to art. 267(1), provision for a contingency fund has to made and that is made according to what Parliament provides. When the contingency fund was established in 1950, as I said in my opening remarks, the budget of the Central Government was about Rs. 500 crores. They very fact that our budget is now ten times that figure indicates the necessity to enhance the corpus of the fund.

I was surprised to hear Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha asking, what about the rules. She was a Deputy Minister in this Ministry. Therefore, I thought she knew about the framing of rules. The legislation was enacted in 1950 and rules were framed in 1952. Therefore, there is no question of using this fund without the rules framed for the purpose.

As for the necessity for this, it is not as if no contingency fund is required. Sometimes certain provisions are not made and certain contingencies arise. Therefore, it has to be drawn from this fund. Certainly when the provision has been made in the budget, a new service is involved. Then also it becomes necessary because when a new service is involved even with a budget provision, owing a vote on account period, an advance is necessary. From this point of view, money has to be provided in the contingency fund.

Shri Jha asked if money would be given for drought and other things in Bihar. These are being looked after during the normal procedure of expenditure through budget provisions and that is outside the purview of this Bill.

There were years when money was spent to the tune of Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 crores,

with the result that very little was left for other contingencies. From this point of view also, enhancement of the corpus from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 30 crores is absolutely necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Amendment of Section* 2.)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 6,—*for* "thirty" substitute—"twenty-five'. ('3)

मैंने पूछा था कि जब से यह फंड शुरू हुआ कैसे इस का इस्तेमाल हुआ जरा इस को बता दें तो हम लोगों को अन्दाज मिल जाय कि आने वाले दिनों में भी इस का अच्छा इस्तेमाल होगा ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : उस का इस्तेमाल कायदे से हुआ और वह मैंने बताया ।

श्री जिव चंद्र झा : किन किन मदों में हुआ, कायदे से तो बहुत सी बातें होती हैं । सब सड़क पर चलते हैं, कायदे से चलते हैं । इसलिए किन किन मदों में इस्तेमाल हुआ यह बता दें? बाढ़ के लिए हुआ या फारेन टूर के लिए हुआ काहे के लिए इस्तेमाल हुआ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह मैंने बता दिया । और बाद में वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने आता है । पार्लियामेंट उस को अप्रूव करता है । इसलिए उस के अंदर ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 3 to vote:

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title.*)

Amendment made

Page 1, line 4, *for* "1969" *substitute* "1970". (2)

(Shri P. C. Sethi)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill".

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1, *for* "Twentieth" *substitute* "Twenty-first". (1)

(Shri P. C. Sethi).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

suggest that this may be continued on

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.05 Hrs.

MOTION RE : REPORT OF THE STUDY TEAM ON PROHIBITION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the motion on the Report of the Study Team on Prohibition.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : I move :

"That the Report of the Study Team on Prohibition, laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd June, 1964, be taken into consideration.'

This Report which was submitted on the 15th April, 1964 and laid on the Table of the House on 2nd June, 1964, has not been considered for six years, which is a surprise to us. This Report was submitted by a Study Team which was appointed by the Government itself. Not only that, the name of Justice Tek Chand was suggested by the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Shri S. R. Das and it was on his advice that this study team was appointed under the Chairmanship of Justice Tek Chand on 29th April, 1963. There were specific terms of reference. I am referring to this because it was not the programme of some non-official agency, it was the programme of the Government. Today also the same position stands good that Government is committed to this programme. This is not the programme of anyone party, it is not the programme of the Government alone, it is a national programme, and the whole edifice of our Swarzj was eracted on the foundations of four pillars, one of which was the programme of Prohibition.

This Study Team under the Chairmanship of justice Tek Chand came into existence after a long history, and it was the logical conclusion of the consistent steps taken by the Government from long back. It was in 1954 that the Government of India appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shriman Narayan whose recommendations were accepted by the House unanimously by a Resolution on 31st March, 1956. That Resolution was :

"This House is of opinion that prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nation-wide Prohibition speedily and efficiently."

So, as a result of that Committee's recommendations and the Resolution of this sacred House adopted unanimously, the programme was accepted as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan.

16.06 HRS.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*]

In the Second Five Year Plan, Chapter XIX, paragraph 20 says :

"In pursuance of these suggestions, State Governments have been requested to evolve phased programmes and at the same time to ensure that the programme for implementing the policy of Prohibition is drawn up with a view to completion within a reasonable time. The policy of Prohibition was discussed on a non-official Resolution by the Lok Sabha which passed the following Resolution on 31st March, 1956 (quoted above. The Resolution was accepted by the Government of India."

It did not stop there. It went further, and in the Third Plan it was observed :

"In pursuance of this Resolution, a number of recommendations were made in the Second Five Year Plan. It was pointed out that Prohibition had already been accepted as a Directive Principal in in the Constitution and there was need to

adopt a common national approach towards it."

State Governments should draw up their own phased programmes along lines broadly agreed for the country as a whole, and there should be provision for constant review and assessment.

As a first step, it was suggested that a advertisements and public inducements relating to drinks should be discontinued and drinking in public premises, (hostels, hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc.,) and at public receptions should be stopped. A series of other steps to be taken subsequently were also suggested. some of the steps were as under :

"1. Progressive reduction in the number of liquor shops both in rural and urban areas;

2. Closing of liquor shops for an increasing number of days during the week;

3. Reduction of quantities supplied to liquor shops;

4. Progressive reduction in the strength of distilled liquor produced by distillers in India;

5. Closing of shops in and near specified industrial and other development projects areas;

6. Removal of shops to places away from the main streets and living quarters in towns and villages;

7. Taking active steps to encourage and promote the production of cheap, healthy soft drinks;

8. Assistance to voluntary agencies in organising recreation centres; and

9. Inclusion of prohibition as an item of constructive work in community development areas and in social welfare extension projects."

This was again accepted in the third Five Year Plan. Then came the Tek Chand Committee Study Team appointed by the Planning Commission. It was attended by the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai and the whole Planning Commission. They decided to appointed that team, which was appointed by the Government and which came out with a very studied, useful and massive report of nearly 548 pages in two volumes and 45 chapters and 265 recommendations. They made valuable recommendations. After that, time and again, we have demanded on the floor of the House that at least this report should be taken up for consideration. What is the Government going to do about the sacred promises given by them ? Government had appointed one after another study team and it was the logical conclusion of all those study teams that, on a decision taken by the Government, the Tek Chand Committee came into existence.

Justice Tek Chand, as I referred to just now, was suggested by the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Shri Das. Justice Tek Chand was then the Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, and he, as a judicial man, without any prejudice or bias, made a very constructive approach to the problem, and with the terms of reference which were given by the Government of India, prepared this report.

I will just quote only two terms of reference because that is relevant when we will be discussing the report The third term of reference was : "To advise as to how better implementation of the Prohibition Programme could be ensured through official and non-official agencies." So, this term of reference was pertaining to the implementation of this programme : how better implementation of this programme could be done by the official and non-official agencies; both agencies. It was not only the non-official agencies. Another term of refrence was "to study the financial aspects of the Prohibition Programme both in regard to the actual loss in excise revenue and the cost of enforcement." Why I am referring to these two terms is, nowadays, due to the lukewarm attitude of of the Government in not encouraging this programme of implementation of prohibition, some States have taken it as a fashion

[Shri Manubhai Patel]

to argue on these points. They say in the implementation of the programme, especially the Central Government is finding an excuse that it is a State subject. "It is not our subject in the State. To us it is a question of excise revenue." How false both these arguments are will be dealt with further.

As regards the question whether it is a State subject or not, I may very humbly submit that it is as wel the rlesponsibility of the Central Government also. Prohibition is placed in the Directive Principles of State Policy under article 47. Therefore, it is as much the direct concern of the Government of India as of the State. Article 37 in Part IV specifically lays down that even though the Directive Principles are not justiciable, they are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country. This article concludes with the significant direction :

"it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws." As regards the connotation of the word 'State', article 36 attributes to it the same meaning as in Part III. Article 12 in Part III defines State as the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and legislature of each of the States. Therefore, Central Government cannot escape its duty and shirk its responsibility in this regard. It is the primary duty of the Central Government to see that this programme is being implemented.

Regarding the second aspect of State revenue, I will just show how false is the argument put forward by the State Governments, some of whom have no faith in prohibition, but they are forced to do that and because they have no faith they are trying to mislead the country. The real position is this. The total excise revenue budgeted for 1969-70 for the States amounts to Rs. 159 crores. Considering that the consumer shells out Rs. 4 for every rupee which finds its way into the State coffers, the country's drinking bill stands at the colossal figure of Rs. 636 crores. With prohibition in force, the bulk of this amount will be available for many development projects and for the betterment of human life also.

Let me come to the experience of the two States—Gujarat and Tamil Nadu—where total prohibition is in force. Due to prohibition, they have not lost any excise revenue. On the contrary, they have gained much. The figures speak for themselves. In Gujarat, in 1960-61 sales tax was Rs. 916 lakhs and entertainment tax Rs. 56 lakhs. As against that, in 1966-67, in the course of six years—I am taking 1960-61, because Gujarat was separated at the time—sales tax rose to Rs. 31.28 crores and entertainment rose to Rs. 2.25 crores. In Tamil Nadu also, the progress is the same. In 1960-61 their sales tax collection was Rs. 16.32 lakhs, which rose to Rs. 4410 lakhs in 1966-67. In 1960-61 their entertainment tax was Rs. 190 lakhs which rose to Rs. 557 lakhs. These figures show that money saved in the pockets of drinkers due to prohibition is being utilised in other ways from which Government received this revenue. It is not that the State Governments lose revenue because of prohibition. On the contrary, they get more than what they got through liquor revenue. It also helps the people who are saved from drinking. With this background, I come to the report of the Tek Chand Committee study team. They have made as many as 264 recommendations. They have analysed this into 54 chapters in which they have made a special study of each aspect. They have gone into the details and I am sure a person with a studious mind who studies this report will be convinced beyond doubt that the recommendations in this report should be implemented.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur) : It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It is a matter of national commitment. We are committed to this Programme. Not only Parliament but the whole country is committed to that. If anyone is opposed to the method of implementation of prohibition or the way to tackle illicit distillation or bootlegging, the Study Team has recommended certain steps which should have been implemented by now. But I am sorry to say that the government has not taken to it seriously. There is only one

Central Prohibition Board which meets perhaps once in two years. Otherwise, government have not taken any concrete steps by passing some legislation.

The Tek Chand Commission has made a special study as regards "Alcohol and the Armed Forces", "The Drinking Driver and Machinist", "Alcohol and Medical Science", "Illicit Distillation and illicit Tapping" and so on. They have classified drinking into four categories—misery drinking, occupational drinking, industrial drinking and, fourthly, conventional drinking which is the most dangerous one. Government officials and sophisticated people indulge in it as a fasion and it is being imitated by the youngsters and students thereby spoiling the whole generation. So, the Study Team have recommended certain steps in the case of government officers, which will be dealt with by one of my colleagues.

What I said about sophisticated people and government servants applies to public men and social workers also. I am not blaming one group or another group or one individual or another individual. But it is a matter of regret that there is public discussion of a Minister being drunk in a certain party or an M.P. being drunk in another party. They are being openly discussed and yet we have taken them lightly.

I would not go into the details of their recommendations. They have recommended, for instance, that the army should not be allowed to use contraband liquors, there should be a complete ban on drinking by drivers and that there should be no liquor shops within a ten mile limit of the national highways, the pilots of aircrafts should have alcoholometer test, the government servants should not be allowed to drink, if they are old they should be given permits but they should not be allowed to drink in public, the government servants conduct rules should be modified to give effect to this, the provisions of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act should be amended to prevent misuse of quota and so on.

Then there are recommendations regarding the raising of the revenue. What was the principle which Gandhiji enunciated ? So many social reformers and religious preachers were doing this work before. What was the difference between Gandhi and these people in the matter of doing this work ? Gandhiji made it the duty of the State and devised the principle that State should not derive income out of liquor and, Sir, these governments on the same pretext and argument of revenue are either scrapping or relaxing prohibition. I want to quote here Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru :

> "As I have stated before in considering prohibition the financial aspect is not important. A good things has to be done even at a cost. Not only does the health of a nation suffer from alcoholism but there is a tendency to increase conflicts both in national and the international sphere. I must say that I do not agree with the statement that is sometimes made—even by our ambassadors—that drinks attract people to parties and if there are no drinks served people will not come. I have quite frankly told them that if people are only attracted by drinks you had better keep away such people from our missions .... I do not believe in such kind of diplomacy which depends on drinking and if we have to indulge in that kind of diplomacy other have much more training in it and are likely to win."

Sir, even after the submission of the report of study team no concrete steps is being taken. On the contrary there is lip-sympathy. So many deputations have waited on the Prime Minister and so many memoranda submitted to her but all the time other arguments are being put forward—arguments regarding difficulties of implementation. When the Government is committed to the programme it should come out boldly and, I hope, Government will take this report into consideration at the earliest and implement it in toto. Though I differ with two or three recommendations of the study team yet I would urge upon the Government to implement the recommendations of the study team if the Government is really honest and true to the commitment to which it is committed.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, before I speak on this rather formidable mo-

[Shri Piloo Mody]

tion which is being supported by such formidable people I sincerely wish that I could have had an opportunity of having a drink before facing my formidable friends here. I must make it clear that I was extremely disappointed to see my friend, Shri Morarji Desai, lose his afternoon sleep and come here this afternoon to listen to the debate on prohibition. A great deal has been said in such a reasonably animated way by my friend, Shri Manubhai Patel, that I am almost persuaded to accept what he said. As I said, almost persuaded, but I do not know what I will do when the sun goes down this evening and I have to look myself in the mirror and find that I do not like what I see.

There is something that one has to understand about basic human nature. Whatever is prohibited is alluring. This is what man is all about. Every human being has his selfishness, his malice and his avarice. He has all the baser insincts of humanity and one of them is to eat the forbidden fruit. I believe, the people who have read history, even before the Mughals and before the Era of Christianity, all the way back to Adam and Eve, they will find that the sins that we are all responsible for were as a result of the original sin of having tasted the forbidden apple. I think, human beings have not changed in this millennium. Therefore, I would like to emphasize over and over again that we must recognise this basic human frailty. Those who violate it, those who do not understand it, necessarily end up by paying the price.

I am not against or for prohibition in that sense. But I am against anything which tends to lower humanity in its own eyes. I am against anything which, as a result of observing the law or breaking it, will reduce the morality of a nation as a whole. I think, the prohibition law, wherever it has been enforced, has done exactly this.

Take the case of the U.S.A. I am sure, this has been said before. But it requires a certain grip, a certain gumption, to realise where we have erred, where we have made mistakes, and it requires to understand that human nature will go on pursuing the forbidden fruit. Then, you take the example of Sweden. There used to be a great deal of Pornographic literature, blue books and blue films in Sweden. The moment they decided to turn it into an open society, the sale of these books is reported to have come down.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bhandara) : Denmark, not Sweden.

SHRI PILOO MODY : My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta has added another country to my list.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Denmark, not Sweden.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am sorry, Denmark.

Then, there is another problem that has recently plagued us. Take domestic servants. We never had any problem with domestic servants in the past. Now that liquor, the illicit type of liquor, is so readily available, it has become so injurious to health, and it has made it impossible to find a domestic servant who will not indulge himself purely because it is forbidden. If I were to describe some of the things that the illicit liquor is made out of, including garbage, gutter water, tinctures and shoe polish, it is enough to upset anybody's stomach and those who indulge in this and cannot help themselves, their health within a few years will be beyond redemption.

On the other hand, you think of the natural juices that are available from toddy and other types of fermentation—things, like, bear, cider and other non-alcoholic drinks like apple juice and things like that. They ought to be made available cheaply instead of attracting the heavy taxes that these beverages attract."

My hon. friend, Shri Manubhai Patel quoted Gandhiji saying that Gandhiji was against the State making any revenue out of alcohol. I think, it was an excellent idea. Therefore, I suggest that all excise duties should be removed from all alcoholic drinks and may be even those who manufacture them should be exempt from income-tax and their companies exempt from corporate tax, and anybody having anything to do with drink should have a tax-holiday as long as he promises to continue to drink. (*Interruption*)

I think that temperance is certainly to be encouraged.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : Drinking is to be encouraged, not temperance !

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am sorry Dr. Sushila Nayar insists that drinking is to be encouraged.

This book has made halfbaked psychological remarks about temperance and social drinking. But temperance is desirable in my opinion about drinking above all subjects and I see no reason why one should not increase and enhance the educative process which will make people drink in moderation. If the amount of money that is supposed to be lost out of prohibition plus all the money that is supposed to have been made because of prohibition, can only be diverted into making community life more congenial, into more recreation, into a community activity, into amusement for the people, I think that a great deal of social mat aspects and evils of drinking would disappear.

As a result of prohibition, one thing has happened in this country and that one thing is bottlegging. There is no law in this country that we can make which is strong enough, which is violent enough to deal with bottlegging. I maintain this is the worst aspect of Indian society today because bottlegging is easy money. It is money made without much work. It is easy money in the sense that the Police connive at it, that the Police can have their share as a result of it. It is easy money because the local authorities also oblige. It is easy money because it has its own Police force and its own Penal Code which is presided over by hoodlums. Finally, the same operators have a certain political influence in this country, far out of proportion to what it should be. I charge that politicians and Ministers of Government are hand in glove with these bootleggars who not only deliver goods but also deliver votes and very often the notes. And the notes that the bootleggars deliver are not the one rupee, two-rupee and ten-rupee notes which you and I carry in our pockets, they are of the larger denominations.

Sir, why does a man drink ? He drinks because it is a social habit. He drinks—I drink for instance because it is easier to say 'Yes' when my host offers me a drink than to say 'No'. I would confess that in spite of everything I may say, I am finally a non-drinker. If I do not have a drink for six months, I would not care because from my very childhood, drink was available to me, available at any time and in any quantity that I wished to drink with the result that I do not find it necessary that every time I see a bottle, I have to empty it. Therefore, it is a social habit which makes life a little more relaxed, conversation a little more relaxed and human association a little more relaxed.

I would like to tell you a story. Once I was invited to a dinner by a Cabinet Minister of the Government here. The invitation was for dinner at 7-30. Knowing what these affairs are like knowing what I would get to eat, I am guilty of having accepted another dinner invitation and I told my second host that I would arrive there by 9-30 thinking that that would be early enough for me to reach there and late enough for me to leave my first party. I arrived at the Minister's at 2 minutes past 7.30 when everybody was at the dinner table and dragging my feet and being the last to leave, I was pushed out of the house at 8-15 which meant that I had a whole hour in which I did not know what to do. Under such circumstances I had to go to the Oberoi Intercontinental and have a couple of drinks before I could make the second dinner on time. I stress this point only to show that because there was no drinking at the first party people ran out of talk ! .... (*Interruption*). The reason why I was saying this is that the whole process of human association is inhibited as a result of not having been relaxed as a result of a certain degree of fluidity in the system. In conclusion I would like to say, I don't care whether you have prohibition or you don't have prohibition, but I insist that even if you have prohibition a drink must be available. If you insist on having prohibition you will have to face the responsibility of having bottleggers. I will not tolerate bootleggers, because, I think, they are at the root of all the corruption of modern society in India. Thank you.

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि लिकर से किस तरह आमदनी होती है। इस के लिये सरकार के बहुत से तरीके हैं लेकिन यह मानी हुई बात है कि जब सरकार को गलत तरीके से सलाह दी जाती है कि शराब से किस तरह से रेवेन्यू को बढ़ाया जाय तो उस से लोगों को बहुत नुकसान होता है। उस का असर लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर ही नहीं पड़ता है, उन के मन, व्यवहार तथा दूसरी चीजों पर भी पड़ता है। जहां तक रेवेन्यू का सवाल है मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि "दि स्टोरी आफ लिकर रेवेन्यू" में लार्ड चेस्टरफील्ड ने क्या कहा है। मैं आप की आज्ञा से उन के शब्दों को कोट करना चाहता हूं :

This matter deserves to be examined from moral as well as a material angle. Liquor revenue may be considered from ethical as also the economic points of view.

Lord Chesterfield speaking against revenues from drunkenness and vice delivered a speech in the House of Lords on February 21, 1743. The beauty of his language and the cogency of his arguments has not suffered by passage of over two thousand years. Some of his thoughts are so sublime and are so worthy of remembrance that I would like to share them with you.

इस के साथ ही मैं आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि रेस्ट्रिक्शन आफ मैनकाइंड से लोगों के ऊपर उस का क्या असर पड़ता है। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं विदेशों के लोगों की राय भी रखना चाहता हूं और खासकर लायड जार्ज को कोट करना चाहता हूं। लायड जार्ज कहते हैं कि :

David Llyod George, the British Statesman and Prime Minister of Great Britain during World War I had definite and well considered views on the drink question. Speaking at Manchester on October 23, 1895, he said : "Drink is the most prolific cause of pauperism, poverty and is not only contrary to the principles of liberty, but true liberty demands that the Government should take energetic and stern measure to suppress such a destructive trade."

शराब जो लोग पीते हैं, उनके बारे में सर विलियम ओसलर ने क्या कहा है, यह मैं अब कोट करना चहता हूं। उनका कहना है :

Sir William Olser said :

"Throw all the beer and spirits into the North Sea for a year and the people in England will be better off. It would certainly solve all the problems with which the philanthropists, the physicians and the politicians have to deal."

ये सब बातें उन लोगों ने कही हैं जहां शराब बड़े जोरों से पी जाती है। मेरे दोस्त अभी कह रहे थे कि वह थक गए थे और उन्हें जा कर दूसरे एक होटल में इसको पीना पड़ा। मैं अपने दोस्त से कहूंगा ....

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिनिस्टर भी तो पीते हैं।

16.45 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल : जो पीते होंगे, वे पीते होंगे। मैंने बहुत से देशों का दौरा किया है। यह हमारे प्रेस्टिज का सवाल है। शराब खोरी से हमारा प्रेस्टिज कम होता है। हमें अपने प्रेस्टिज को कम नहीं होने देना, इसको बढ़ाना है। इस वास्ते यह जो शराबखोरी है इसको आपको क्रश करना पड़ेगा।

मैं जानता हूं कि इस में रेवेन्यू का सवाल आ जाता है। महात्मा गांधी ने शराब से आमदनी के बारे में कहा था उसको आपको देखना होगा। महात्मा गांधी इस आमदनी के सख्त खिलाफ थे। इस में तो कुछ कहने

सुनने वाली बात नहीं है, कोई मतभेद वाली बात नहीं है। उनके कथन को हमें हृदय से मान्यता देनी चाहिये। उन्होंने इस विषय का गहन अध्ययन किया था। वह जानते थे कि जो इसका इकोनोमिक पहलू है, इकोनोमिक इश्यू है, इसको गवर्नमैंट को फेस करना होगा। लेकिन फिर भी वे शराबखोरी के खिलाफ थे। वे समझते थे कि शराबखोरी के चलते राष्ट्रीयता हम में पैदा नहीं हो सकती है, जागृति पैदा नहीं हो सकती है। हमें अपना जो हमारा ध्येय था उसको सामने रखना चाहिये। शराब से हम को दूर रहना पड़ेगा।

आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने इस विषय में समय समय पर जो प्रस्ताव पास किए, उसका भी मैं हवाला देना चाहता हूं। 1888 से ले कर बराबर कांग्रेस इसके बारे में प्रस्ताव पास करती आ रही है। 1926 में उसका सेशन गोहाटी में हुआ था, 1928 में कलकत्ता में हुआ था, 1931 में कराची में हुआ था और साथ साथ जो आल पार्टी कनवेंशन हुई थी और जिस ने स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए संविधान तैयार किया था, उसने भी प्रोहिबिशन के पक्ष में मत व्यक्त किया था।

लेकिन दुख की बात है कि हम ने उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। कारण यही रहा कि इस में रेवेन्यू का सवाल इनवाल्व्ड था। सरकार कैसे चलेगी, यह सवाल सर्वोपरि रखा गया। मैं कहूंगा कि इस रेवेन्यू से आप सरकार न चलाइये। सरकार चलाने के लिए दूसरे उपाय खोजिये, दूसरे मदें खोजिये जहां से आपको पैसा मिल सके।

एक चीज तय है। श्री श्रीमन्नारायण की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी थी 1954 में और जिस ने अपनी सिफारिशें आपको दी थीं उनको आपने 31 मार्च, 1956 को स्वीकार कर लिया था। तब एक रेजोल्यूशन भी पास किया गया था। इस रेजोल्यूशन को गवर्नमेंट द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया था। इसके फलस्वरूप दूसरे प्लान के चैप्टर 29, पैराग्राफ 20 में इस का जिक्र किया गया था।

हमारे दोस्तों ने कहा है कि मिलिटरी वालों की क्या राय है इसको भी जान लेना चाहिये। इसका उल्लेख श्री श्रीमन्नारायण ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि तीनों चीफ्स आफ स्टाफ ने कहा है कि अगर नेशन इसको मान लेती है, प्रोहिबिशन के पक्ष में फैसला करती है तो वे भी जनता के साथ हैं और उसके साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर जाएंगे। यह मेरा विचार नहीं है, उन लोगों का विचार है।

लिकर कंजम्पशन किस तरह से बढ़ता जाता है, इसको आप देखें। यह इवल कैसे हो गया है, इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। 1958-59 में इंडियन मैनुफैक्चर्ड बीअर की 14,048,00 गैलन, कंट्री डिसटिल्ड 81,832,00 और कंट्री फरमेंटिड 1,75,823,00 गैलन सेल हुई। इसके मुकाबले में 1961-62 में इंडियन मैनुफैक्चर्ड बीअर की 19,173,00 कंट्री डिसटिल्ड की 1,09,679,00 और कंट्री फरमेंटिड की 4,62,538,00 गैलन सेल हो गई। इसका मतलब यह है कि

During the four years 1958-59 to 1961-62, the sale of different kinds of liquor has gone up from 27.6 million (2.76 crore) in 1958-59 to 60 million (6 crores) gallons.

मैं उस वर्ग से आता हूं जिस में लोग इस में डूबे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि डूबे हुए लोगों को इससे बाहर निकालना हमारा कर्तव्य है। इस वास्ते इस चीज को लागू हमें करना चाहिये। अगर हमने ऐसा कर दिया तो एक बहुत बड़ा काम हम कर देंगे।

हमारे जो इकोनोमिस्ट हैं, उनके क्या विचार हैं इसके बारे में उनको भी आप सुन लें। हमारे अपने देश के जो इकोनोमिस्ट हैं उनकी बातों की तरफ तो आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। लेकिन विदेशी जो इकोनोमिस्ट हैं उनकी बातों की तरफ तो आप ध्यान दें। एडम स्मिथ ने कहा था :

[श्री अ० सि० सहगल]

Adam Smith, the distinguished economist has said :

"All the labour expended on producing strong drink is utterly unproductive; it adds nothing to the wealth of the community. A wise man works and earns wages and spread his wages so that he may work again."

आप देखें कि अमरीका में लिकर का एनुअल कंजम्शन कितनी तेजी से बढ़ा है । उनके यहां 270 मिलियन गैलन बढ़ा है । उसको उन्होंने रोकने की कोशिशें शुरू कर दी हैं । लेकिन हमारे यहां जो यह बढ़ रहा है, इसको रोकने के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं? कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं । हमारा कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि लेबर जो यहां शराब पीती है, लोग जो शराब पीते हैं, कोशिश करें कि वे इसका सेवन बन्द कर दें । इसके लिए यदि कानून बनाना पड़े तो वह भी बनाया जा सकता है । लेकिन कानून से काम नहीं चलेगा । यह सोशल चीज है । हम सब लोगों को मिल कर इसको दूर करना पड़ेगा, इसके खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ेगी । तिजौरी जो आपकी खाली होगी, उसकी आप चिन्ता न करें । तिजौरी भरने के लिए आप कोई दूसरे उपाय कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I do not have much hopes in the Government that after the discussion anything material would emerge out of it. But, still, it is our duty to impress upon Government the importance of this problem, which has got a bearing on the economic life of the lowest strata of society in India today. Unfortunately, we have reached a stage in the country where the prohibitionists are on the defensive while those who can plead for liquor can assert themselves, as we say here just a short while ago.

I would like to quote from a speech made by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, while participating in the parliamentarian's convention on prohibition which was held here on March, 11, 12 and 13, 1968.

This is what Shri Jagjivan Ram said :

> "Unfortunately, in recent years liquor has acquired a certain status in society. In 1937, nobody had the courage to drink in public or in parties. But now things have materially changed. In Delhi University, a body who does not drink is looked down upon. Social values have altered to such an extent that castes which deemed it a sin to drink, are now openly bragging about it. The British went away over two decades ago but the bad things they have left behind are thriving."

This is the analysis he has made. After realising these things, what is the remedy Government suggest to do away with this evil? After independence, no honest efforts were made by Government at the Centre or in the States to implement this policy of prohibition. The recent government announcement about compensating losses incurred out of implementation of prohibition is not very much welcomed. In fact, when I raised this question a few days back, the hon. Minister replied that two States have come forward to take help from the Centre to implement it. But I very much doubt their genuineness. Probably they are attracted by the prospect of getting a little more fund from the Centre. I am afraid the psychological atmosphere prevailing everywhere, particularly in the press, where almost all the sections of it seem to be totally in favour of scrapping prohibition, is not conducive to the policy of prohibition and we seem to be very much in a minority when we say that we should implement prohibition.

I would like to concentrate more on the difficulties faced by two States today which are implementing prohibition. The Tek Chand Committee made a reference to illicit distillation and other things, where they pointed out why illicit distillation is rampant in certain localities in these areas and how to remedy the situation. In my State particularly, after the neighbouring States, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra lifted prohibition, the difficulties have grown to such a stupendous magnitude that I do not know how long we will be able to continue to implement the policy, because except the

coastline, all our border areas touch one or the other of these States where they have lifted prohibition. The result is that it is very difficult to implement this policy in the border areas even though there is an understanding that there will be no liquor shops in the neighbouring States for a few miles adjoining our border and so on. Still it is not effective and it is not practicable to implement it. Even when they were partially implementing prohibiton, we found it difficult; after completely lifting prohibition, it has become very difficult to implement it. Probably the same is the case with Gujarat.

Coming to some positive suggestions, I would appeal to the Minister to consider how to make this more effective. As has been repeated on many an occasion here as well as represented to the Central Government by the State Ministers, the concessions they have announced should be applicable to those States already implementing prohibition also. In addition, we should see how to make the police more effective to track down the culprits.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : We must cease to drink.

17.00 Hrs.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : For those who do not drink, the question does not arise. The question is how to make the addicts give up the habit. The major or only argument the protagonists of drink would advance is this : this is not being properly implemented, illicit liquor is being consumed in large quantities, so we cannot have this Prohibition. This is a very curious argument. Theft is prevalent in the country in spite of the law prohibiting it. So, do they mean to say that because people are over-stepping the law, we should not implement the law at all ? In fact, in some tribal areas and even in some developed areas among some communities, it was the social custom to steal. Now, of course, it is no more there. When you argue that drinking is such a social custom, I do not agree at all. The argument should be whether in this country we can afford this luxury at all, because even in non-tropical and cooler countries they are very much worried about intemperance and indulgence in drink. So, in a country like ours which is backward and undeveloped, where the majority is illiterate and economically very poor, we should be very careful about the pernicious effect that this evil of drinking will have on the masses. So, I am for total prohibition, even if need be by amending the Constitution. Some sections may oppose it, it does not matter much. Unless we take up such a radical posture, I am afraid we will not succeed in implementing this policy because in the past 20 years the Congress never said that they were going to go back on Prohibition or slacken this policy, but the trend has been reversed and even partial prohibition is now being lifted by States. We are left with only two States, two isolated areas, where Prohibition now exists. So, this is a very serious problem.

I am sorry to say that the Government have not bothered to read the Tek Chand Committee's Report at all. If it had been published and translated into various languages, that alone would have done immense good. I have taken the trouble of going through the Report. It is a very good Report and all aspects of drinking are analysed. They have taken the trouble of giving so many figures. Their arguments in favour of Prohibition are convincing, but the Government have not done anything about it.

Then, there are many suggestions that they have make to wear away masses from this evil. In States like Madras there are lots of palmyra trees from which the toddy-tappers have their business. The Committee has suggested the promotion of drinking of 'Neera' particularly among the industrial population where a lot of labourers are addicted to toddy drinking. If the Government had paid attention to this, it would have done immense good. I know that in Andhra and in certain other places the State Government and some co-operatives have taken up this work, but this is being done at a very slow pace. If the Government seriously takes up this sort of positive propaganda work, definitely it will succeed to a very great extent.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

We do not mind a few people like Mr. Mody drinking, it does not affect society, but we must take into account the effect on social life when the masses get into the habit of drunkenness.

There is another important factor which the Mover also referred. The Tek Chand Committee has analysed the effect of Prohibition on excise and other revenues of the States, and they came to the conclusion that the States revenues, where Prohibition was in existence, were not very materially affected. They have given some instances to prove that the money that was left with the masses has been diverted to food, clothing, etc., resulting in a remarkable improvement in their standards of living. Of course, I do not think that we have made any comparable study of areas where Prohibition is prevalent and where it is not prevalent. But still I feel it might be true. But whatever that is, I would like from the Minister today a categorical answer as to whether he is going to stick to the declared policy on prohibition of the Congress party. If they are going to stick to it, since their persuasion has failed in the past two decades, are they prepared to amend the Constitution and make it obligatory on all the States that they must implement prohibition? Secondly, I would like to know, instead of paying lip sympathy of compensating the States for their losses, whether they will do something concrete to attract the States, to tempt the States, so that they can take up the work. The third thing is, will they have some proposals and some programmes to give a positive fillip to the propaganda to impress upon the masses as well as others about the evils of drinking and try to eradicate it and mitigate the difficulties?

With these words, I support the motion, and I would like the Government to take it a little more seriously though the House looks very thin.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चंडीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1954 में इस सरकार ने श्री-मन्नारायण की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाई थी जिसके सदस्यों में श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी, श्री रामचन्द्रन और श्री वसावड़ा थे। उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। उसके बाद मार्च, 1966 में इस सदन ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया जिसमें सभी दलों के लोग सम्मिलित थे। उस प्रस्ताव में यह तय किया गया कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक शराबबन्दी को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा। उसके पश्चात् जस्टिस टेकचन्द की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनी। जस्टिस टेकचन्द जी मेरे मित्र हैं। उनके साथ में ने इस विषय पर काफी वार्तालाप की है। जो साहित्य उन्होंने प्रकाशित किया है या श्री जीवराज मेहता ने जो साहित्य प्रकाशित किया है, मैंने उसका अध्ययन किया है। उसके आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर महात्मा गांधी ने अगर यह कहा था कि मैं शराब को चोरी और व्यभिचार से ज्यादा खराब समझता हूं तो उसके पीछे कोई आधार था। मैंने कांग्रेस की सारी हिस्ट्री भी पढ़कर देखी है उसमें भी आये वर्ष कांग्रेस अधिवेशनों में इस पर प्रस्ताव पास होते थे कि शराबबन्दी की नीति कांग्रेस अपनाये। सन् 1937 में जब पहली बार कांग्रेस की सरकारें भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में बनीं तो उस समय भी उन सरकारों से कहा गया कि अपने प्रान्तों के अन्दर शराबबन्दी को लागू करें। फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद, अनेकों इस प्रकार के पग उठाये जाने के बाद, कौन सी रुकावट इस सरकार के रास्ते में हायल हो रही है? एक दलील यह दी जाती है कि इसमें रेवेन्यू का प्रश्न है, राजस्व का प्रश्न है। मैं उसके सिलसिले में कुछ ज्यादा व्याख्या से कहना चाहूंगा।

प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार को जहां पर एक रुपया एक्साईज ड्यूटी के रूप में मिलता है वहां पर शराब खरीदने वाले को चार रुपए उस बोतल पर खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। उसमें से तीन रुपए तो जो ठेकेदार हैं, शराब बेचने वाले हैं या मिडिलमैन हैं वे ले जाते हैं। इस प्रकार से केवल 25 प्रतिशत ही सरकार के हिस्से में राजस्व के रूप में आता है। फिर यह मामला यहीं पर समाप्त नहीं हो जाता है।

यदि उस व्यक्ति को चार रुपए उस शराब पर खर्च न करने पड़ते तो उन पैसों से, जीवन की दूसरी आवश्यकताओं को पूरी करने वाली वस्तुएं वह खरीदता और उससे स्टेट के सेल्स टैक्स में बढ़ौतरी होती । मैं इसके आंकड़ों में गया हूं, अनेक प्रदेशों के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं परन्तु समय की कमी के कारण मैं उनको यहां पर प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकता अन्यथा उनसे सिद्ध होता है कि एक-एक राज्य के सेल्स टैक्स की आय में काफी भारी वृद्धि होगी । इसके अलावा इसमें लोगों के अपने चरित्र सुधार का प्रश्न तो है ही, उसके साथ-साथ उनके काम करने की योग्यता और क्षमता भी बढ़ेगी । बम्बई और कलकत्ता के मिल ओनर्स ने इस प्रकार का अध्ययन करके उसके आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि जो मजदूर शराब नहीं पीता उसके काम करने की योग्यता ज्यादा है, वह कारखाने में ज्यादा दिन उपस्थित रहता है, उनके वर्किंग आवर्स कम गवाये जाते हैं बनिस्बत उन लोगों के जोकि शराब पीते हैं ।

इसके साथ-साथ हम इस बात पर भी विचार करें कि सरकार को यह कितनी मंहगी पड़ती है ? शराब पीने वाले लोग सड़कों पर कितने एक्सीडेन्ट्स करते हैं ? उनसे कितनी मौतें होती हैं और साथ-साथ कितनी मोटरकार्स, ट्रक्स और टैक्सियों का विनाश होता है । फिर उसके बाद कितने लोग पकड़े जाते हैं और उन पर मुकदमे चलते हैं और इस तरह से इन्वेस्टिगेशन्स पर सरकार को कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है । फिर उन लोगों का इलाज कराने के लिए अस्पताल और दवाइयों के रूप में सरकार को कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है ? फिर कितने लोगों को पागलखानों में रखा जाता है और इस प्रकार से पागलखानों पर सरकार को कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है ? सरकार इन सारी बातों का हिसाब लगाकर देखे । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं जैसा कि श्री कन्डप्पन जी ने कहा है कि कम से कम सरकार का यह कर्तव्य था कि जस्टिस टेकचन्द की जो समिति बनी थी और उसने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी उसका पूरी तौर पर अध्ययन कराती और यह हिसाब लगाती कि कितना राजस्व के रूप में धन प्राप्त होता है और कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है । मैं समझता हूं कि आखिर में यह घाटे का सौदा नहीं होगा अगर प्रोहिबिशन की पालिसी पर अमल किया जाये तो हर दृष्टि से, जहां तक नागरिकों का प्रश्न है या सरकार का प्रश्न है यह लाभ का ही सौदा होगा अगर हम इस प्रोहिबिशन को एनफोर्स करेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक टेकचन्द कमेटी का प्रश्न है, वैसे तो उन्होंने 264 सिफारिशें की थीं लेकिन उनमें मुख्य रूप से उन्होंने कहा है :

"de-glamourisation of drinking by the officials and higher strata of society".

इसके बारे में जो इस प्रकार की आज कल्पना बन गई है कि जो शराब का प्रयोग करते हैं वे बड़े और ऊंचे किस्म के आदमी हैं, वे ज्यादा तहजीबयाफ्ता हैं, समाज में ज्यादा सम्मान के योग्य हैं, उस कल्पना को हमें दूर करना होगा ।

इसके साथ-साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा है :

"counter-acting the false notion of liquor being a worry dissolvent."

आज जो यह कल्पना बन गई है कि आदमी को कोई चिन्ता हो, किसी किस्म की दिमाग में फिक्र हो, अगर वह शराब पीले तो उसकी वह चिन्ता या फिक्र दूर हो जायेगी—यह टेम्पोरेरी चीज होगी । कुछ देर के लिए असर होता है लेकिन उससे हमेशा के लिए उस समस्या से छुटकारा नहीं हो सकता है ।

इसी तरह से उन्होंने खास तौर पर यह सिफारिश की है कि जो मोटर ड्राइवर्स हैं उनके ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए, उनको बिल्कुल ही शराब पीने की आज्ञा नहीं होनी चाहिए । दिल्ली से चंडीगढ़ तक जो सड़क

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

है उसपर मैं हमेशा ही देखता हूं कि कितने ट्रक उल्टे पड़े रहते हैं और कितनी ही कारों के एक्सीडेन्ट्स होते हैं । इसका कारण यही है कि शराब पीकर ड्राइवर गाड़ियां चलाते हैं । इसलिए मोटर चलाने वालों पर पूर्ण रूप से पाबन्दी लगाने की आवश्यकता है ।

इसके साथ साथ-लोगों को शिक्षा देने के लिए और समझाने के लिए इसके बारे में कुछ साहित्य छापकर प्रसार करने की आवश्यकता है । इसके अलावा टेलिविज़न और रेडियो पर भी इसके लिए कुछ समय निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए । साथ ही इस विषय में कुछ फिल्में भी तैयार होनी चाहिएं और लोगों को दिखाई जानी चाहिएं । इस प्रकार से शिक्षा दे कर लोगों की मनोवृत्ति बदलने की आवश्यकता है । गांधी जी ने सन् 1937 में जबकि सरकारें बनी थीं, अखबारों और दूसरे उपायों से मजदूरों और जनता का ध्यान शराब से हटाने के लिए कहा था ····व्यवधान···· तो जो उपाय उस समय उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकते थे वह आज उपयोगी क्यों नहीं सिद्ध हो सकते हैं ? इसमें केवल सरकार की ढिलाई है । सरकार के मन में यह कल्पना बन गई है कि इससे राज्यों के राजस्व में हानि होगी । मैं समझता हूं सरकार को अपने दिमाग से यह बात निकाल देनी चाहिए और इस बुराई को दूर करने के लिए चाहे कानून में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता पड़े या सब्सटेंटिव ला बनाने की जरूरत हो तो वह करना चाहिए । जिस प्रकार से टेकचन्द कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है, इस बुराई को दूर किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो एम्बैसीज हैं या मिशन्स हैं उनके द्वारा यहां पर इसकी स्मगलिंग होती है उसपर हमें कड़ाई के साथ निगरानी करने का उपाय करना होगा । साथ ही हम सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर यह पाबन्दी लगा सकते हैं कि वे शराब पीकर दफ्तरों में नहीं आयेंगे ।

एक बात मैं और खास तौर पर कहना चाहूंगा जिसको लोकल आप्शन बोलते हैं, चंडीगढ़ में जो बाई सेक्टर है जोकि मार्केटिंग सेक्टर है वहां पर शराब की दुकान खुली हुई है, मैंने अनेकों बार लिखकर दिया है कि बाई सेक्टर मार्केटिंग सेक्टर है, उससे कहीं दूर उसको ले जायें । उस के कारण वहां पर बुरे दृश्य का निर्माण होता है, आदमी और औरतें आती हैं उन को शराब पीते देख कर नफ़रत होती है । कुछ दूरी पर दुकानों को रखा जाय । इसी तरह से स्कूलों के नज़दीक शराब की दुकानों का होना ठीक नहीं है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि समिति ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं सरकार उन पर विचार करे और जो कांग्रेस नीति है उस पर अमल करेगी । आज सरकार का टेस्ट है कि सचमुच वह नशा बन्दी करना चाहती है या केवल नारे लगाने के लिये बातें करती है । इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि जब सदन का यूनानिमस प्रस्ताव है, कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी है तो क्यों सरकार उस को नहीं मानती है । सरकार को इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेना चाहिये और देश में नशाबन्दी लागू करनी चाहिये ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, मेरा जिला हिन्दुस्तान में उन जिलों में से है जिस में लगातार 12, 13 साल से नशाबन्दी है, लेकिन मैं उस के नतायज से खुश नहीं हूं । लेकिन फिर भी कहता हूं कि काम अच्छा है, भले ही कुछ नाकामयाब हुए हों ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा): गांधी सेंटिनरी में ही हटा दी नशाबन्दी ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह: मुझे दुख है कि वह इलाका आर्य समाजी होते हुए जो मांस और शराब के खिलाफ़ है, वहां के नतायज कुछ अच्छे नहीं हैं । इस बात का मुझे दुख है । उस की वजूहात क्या हैं वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं । अकेले पुलिस से या ऐनफ़ोर्समेंट स्टाफ़ से

यह बात नहीं बनेगी, कितना ही स्टाफ़ आप इस काम के लिये दें उस से काम नहीं चलेगा । पुलिस जो बन्द करती है वह भी पीती है । थानेदार लोग मिले हुए हैं उन से जो लोग नाजायज़ तौर पर शराब बनाते हैं ।

सात, आठ करोड़ रुपये जो लास होता है रेवेन्यू में वह छोड़िये यह इन्सान के चलन का मामला है । हम देश में सड़क, स्कूल, अस्पताल बनाने की तरफ़ तवज्जह करते हैं, लेकिन इन्सान का चलन बनाने में हम कोई इंटरेस्ट नहीं लेते । अगर इन्सान का चलन ठीक होगा तभी नेशन बनेगी ।

"खिश्ते अव्वल चू नहद मेमारकज,
ता सुरैया मी रवद दीवारकज ।"

अगर निचली बुनियाद ही खराब होगी तो क्या स्ट्रेक्चर बनेगा । यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिस में रुपये, पैसे का हिसाब नहीं लगाना चाहिये । सारे देश में इतने रेवेन्यू का नुकसान होगा, हरियाणा, यू० पी०, महाराष्ट्र में इतना रेवेन्यू का नुकसान होगा अगर इस हिसाब से काम करेंगे तो कभी यह काम होने वाला नहीं है । हमारे विधान में भी यह प्रावीज़न है कि शराब बन्दी करेंगे, ए० आई० सी० सी० का रिज़ोल्यूशन है, और जो गोवा में मज़ाक उड़ा, और यह रिज़ोल्यूशन सब बेकार हैं जब तक लगन नहीं होगी । औरों को छोड़ें, पहले लीडर्स, मिनिस्टर, एम० पी०, एम० एल० ए० अपने आप को लें । फिर उस के बाद जिला परिषद् के चेयरमैन, म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के चेयरमैन, पंचायत के सरपंच और स्कूलों के मास्टर इस पर अमल करें । अगर वही लोग आगे नहीं आते तो फिर दूसरों को क्या तालीम देंगे ।

17.20 Hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

पहले सोमरस होता था, हम ने नहीं देखा । लेकिन जो यात्री बाहर से हमारे यहां आये, चाहे मेगस्थीनीज़ हो, फ़ाहियान हो या हवान्सांग हो, सब ने तारीफ़ हिन्दुस्तान की कि भारत में लोग शराबी नहीं हैं । यह बीमारी अंग्रेज़ की बदौलत हिन्दुस्तान में आयी । उस ने सब से पहले शराब को फ़ौज में दाखिल किया । किसी मोहल्ले या गांव का एक आदमी फ़ौज में गया तो सारे का सारा मोहल्ला खराब हो गया । इसलिये इस बीमारी की जड़ क्या है? इस की जड़ हम खुद हैं । अगर एक दफ़ा दिमाग में यह बात जम जाय कि अपने देश का चलन बनाना है और इन्सान बनाना है तभी यह चीज़ दूर हो सकती है । और उस को बनाने के लिये एक तहरीक शुरू हो । पढ़ाई, फ़ेमिली प्लानिंग की तहरीक है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इन से कई गुनी ज्यादा अहमियत की यह बात है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस मामले को ले और देश के लिये एक स्लोगन हो, और वह नेशन बिल्डिंग का स्लोगन, कैरेक्टर बिल्डिंग का स्लोगन हो । देश में आज एक कमजोरी आयी है जिस को हमें दूर करना चाहिये । आप को मालूम है कि चांदगी राम दूध पीता था, और दूसरा भाई जो उस के मुकाबले में था वह दूध नहीं पीता था, लेकिन दो दफ़ा शराब पीने वाले को टक्कर दी । मैं भी दूध पीता हूं और माननीय पीलू मोदी जी शराब पीते हैं, दो मिनट में आप को दत्कार दूंगा . . .

श्री पीलू मोदी: आ जाइये ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह: इन की और मेरी कुश्ती होगी । हाउस में तो हो नहीं सकती, बाहर होगी ।

कुछ लोगों का खयाल है कि शराब एक दवाई है उस के पीने से कुछ बीमारियां दूर होती हैं । मेरे खयाल से इस देश में जितने जुर्म कुकर्म होते हैं उन की जड़ में ज्यादातर शराब ही होती है । एक आदमी शराबी है तो वह चोर भी बनता है और भी कई अवगुण उस में आते हैं ।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मैं जानता हूं कि मेरा इलाका बहुत बढ़िया है लेकिन वह बिगड़ा इसलिये जा रहा है कि जो चीज वहां नहीं थी उस ने वहां जगह ले ली। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि जितनी और सामाजिक संस्थायें हैं उन को इस काम को चलाने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा माली मदद देनी चाहिये, प्रचारी देहातों में जायें, लेक्चरर देहातों में जायें, अपोजीशन और सरकार के लीडर्स देहातों में जायें और इस कार्य को बार बेसिस पर चलायें। क्यों कि अगर हम ने यही काम कर लिया तो मैं समझता हूं कि चीन और पाकिस्तान को हरा लिया। समय नहीं है इसलिये दो, चार सुझाव दे कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

एक तो सरकार यह बात करे कि फ़ौज में शराब बन्दी का सिलसिला चालू करे। अगर आप ने फ़ौज में शराब बन्दी कर दी तो हरियाणा में 80 फ़ीसदी शराब वैसे ही बन्द हो जायगी।

यह बाहर से जो हिप्पीज की बीमारी आती है इस बीमारी को आप को बैन करना होगा। इन के साथ दूसरे भाई आते हैं जो हो सकता है कि शराब का प्रचार करने के लिये यहां आते हों, उन पर खास तौर से पाबन्दी करनी होगी।

आज कल स्टूडेंट्स में खास तौर पर यह फ़ैशन बन गया है कि वह हिप्पीज की तरह शराब ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरी नशीली चीजों का भी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इस को बन्द किया जाय।

लोग शराब की दुकान चलाने का धंधा कर रहे हैं इस पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूं कि मैं ने जो दो, चार सुझाव अभी दिये हैं उन के ऊपर आप महज गौर ही नहीं करेंगे बल्कि देश में यह मद्य निषेध पूरी तरह से लागू हो इस के लिए देश में एक अनुकूल वातावरण पैदा करेंगे और इस में सारी पार्टीज का ऐक्टिव कोआपरेशन सीक करेंगे। अगर सरकार ने इस तरीके से इस मसले को हाथ में लिया तो पांच साल में देखेंगे कि इस देश का नक़शा ही बदल जायेगा। लेकिन जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा खाली गवर्नमेंट लेविल पर ही यह समस्या कामयाबी से हल होने वाली नहीं है इस में सारे देश का सहयोग अपेक्षित है और उस के लिए देश में एक हवा हमें पैदा करनी होगी। यह देश दूध और दही खाने वाला देश है और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है है कि जैसे पहले हम सारे संसार के मुल्कों को लीड दिया करते थे वैसी ही आगे भी दे सकेंगे। इन अल्फ़ाज के साथ में इस प्राहिबिशन सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव की पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर): सभापति महोदय, इस देश में हम ने देखा है कि चाहे वह चकबंदी हो, नसबंदी हो या नशाबंदी हो यह तीनों चीजें उचित ढंग से सफल नहीं हो पा रही हैं। इन में सफलता न मिलने का मेरी समझ में एक कारण है और वह यह कि सरकार ने कभी इन चीजों पर सामाजिक व राजनीतिक तरीके से विचार नहीं किया है खाली गवर्नमेंट लेविल पर इस को लिया है।

मुझे मालूम है कि कुछ दिन पहले किस तरीके से कुछ परिवार हम लोगों के सामने देखते देखते खत्म हो गये। उनकी हालत किस कदर ख़राब हो गयी थी यह अपनी आंखों से मैं ने खुद देखा है। कुछ मजदूर परिवारों का इस बारे में सर्वे भी किया गया है। सर्वे रिपोर्ट अगर आप देखें तो मालूम होगा कि आधी तनख्वाह मजदूरों ने शराब पीने में खत्म कर दी है। इस बात को जब हम देखते हैं तो हमें ख़याल आता है कि क्या वाकई नशाबंदी हमारे देश में होनी चाहिए या नहीं बाकी अगर होनी चाहिए तो वह पूरी होनी चाहिए। अधूरी नशाबंदी जोकि की जाती है उस से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। अब स्वयं अपने कानपुर शहर की नशाबंदी के बारे में मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर गंगा के इस पार तो नशाबंदी थी लेकिन गंगा के दूसरी ओर खुला हुआ था।

वहां पर लोग गंगा में नाव पर बैठ कर शराब पीते थे और वह कहते थे कि हम न इधर आ रहे हैं न उधर जा रहे हैं हम तो भाई गंगा में नाव में बैठ कर पी रहे हैं । यह नशाबंदी की समस्या देश में इस के लिए एक वातावरण तैयार करने से ही सफल हो सकेगी खाली गवर्नमेंट लैविल पर काम करने से ही यह चीज जाने वाली नहीं है ।

मुझे स्वतन्त्रता पूर्व का वह जमाना याद आता है जब गांधी जी मौजूद थे और वालिंटर लोग, हमारी माताएं व बहनें शराब की दुकानों पर पिकेटिंग किया करती थीं, दुकानों के सामने धरना व सत्याग्रह किया करती थीं लेकिन अफसोस आज देश में वह बात रही नहीं है । अब तो महात्मा जी की जगह इंदिरा गांधी, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की जगह अनुरूप घोष, भगत सिंह की जगह राम सुभग सिंह और सुरेन्द्र नाथ बनर्जी की जगह एस० एम० बनर्जी हैं । कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह समां आज रहा नहीं है । आज लोगों में इतनी शक्ति नहीं रही है कि वह इस मद्यपान को रोक सकें अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कानून से यह चीज बंद कर दें तो मेरा कहना है कि खाली कानून से यह चीज होने वाली नहीं है । मैंने बंबई शहर में देखा है कि वहां पर प्राहिबिशन जब था अब बियर ऐलाउड है, मैं ने वहां पर देखा कि शाम के वक्त लोग जाकर मैनहोल खोल कर उस में शराब की बोतल रख आते थे और रात में वह उसमें से निकाल कर मजे से पीते थे । उनके एक हाथ में छुरा होता था और दूसरे हाथ में शराब की बोतल रहती थी । अगर कोई उन्हें मना करने पहुंच जाता था तो वह छुरे का शिकार हो जाया करता था चाहे शराबी हो या न हो । इसलिये मैं श्री रणधीर सिंह के इस कथन से सहमत हूं कि केवल गवर्नमेंट लेविल पर और कानून बना देने से ही यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है बल्कि यह सोशल इवील हमें लोगों में उस के विरुद्ध जागृति पैदा करके दूर करनी है ।

प्रौसीच्यूशन कानून बना कर खत्म किया गया लेकिन क्या वह इविल समाप्त हो गयी है? अब भी प्रौसीच्यूशन हो रहा है । आज भी बहुत से प्राइवेट मकान ऐसे हैं जहां कि यह धंधा चल रहा है भले ही कानून से आप ने प्रौसीच्यूशन को खत्म कर दिया हो । दरअसल इस के विरूद्ध लोगों में सामाजिक चेतना पैदा करने की जरूरत है केवल कानून से काम चलने वाला नहीं है ।

यही हालत शराबबंदी के बारे में भी है । कानपुर शहर में एक कारखाना है और उस को चलाने वाले एक बड़े बुजुर्ग कांग्रेसी है । जब वहां पर प्राहिबिशन था तो उन के कार में टिंक्चर जिंजर बिकता था और लोग उसे खूब पिया करते थे । यह टिंक्चर जिंजर उस समय छोटे-छोटे डाक्टरों की दुकानों में बिका करता था । हांलाकि उस के परिवार में कोई बड़ा डाक्टर था ही नहीं लेकिन उसने साइनबोर्ड लगाया हुआ था "डाक्टर फलांने मिश्रा और बीच में लिखा है एच० एम० वी० । अब वहां पर लोग थके, मांदे से बन कर शराब पीने आते थे और होता यह था कि दुकान के अन्दर तो वह थके मांदे घुसते थे लेकिन एक घंटे के बाद जब वह दूकान से बाहर निकलते थे तो वह गाना गाते हुए निकलते थे । वहां पर उस एक घंटे में इतना अच्छा इलाज होता था कि वह बाहर गुनगुनाते हुए निकलते थे । उस समय यह टिंक्चर जिंजर बहुत तादाद में बिकता था और मैं समझता हूं कि श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी जब चीफ मिनिस्टर थीं तो उन को भी इस बारे में शिकायत मिली होगी लेकिन वह बेचारी भी उस में क्या कर सकती थीं ? मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह प्राहिबिशन और नान प्राहिबिशन के बीच सरकार जो फिकिलमाइंडडनैस से काम करती है, हाफ हार्टेड वे से काम करती है उस से यह प्राहिबिशन होने वाला नहीं है । अगर आप समझते हैं कि इस प्राहिबिशन से देश की इकानामी को नुकसान हो रहा है तो फिर इसे उठा दीजिए वरना इस देश में लागू करना है तो फिर

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

नशाबंदी को पूरे तरीके से और सही तरीके लागू कीजिए। देश में एक सामाजिक वातावरण पैदा कीजिए जिससे यह सोशल इविल समाप्त हो जाए क्योंकि अगर इसी तरह से हाफ हार्टेड वे से काम लिया जाता रहा तो इल्लिसिट लिकर बनती रहेगी और इस देश में जिन्हें बूटलैगर्स कहा जाता है उन का राज्य होगा। गांवों में आज हजारों घरों में शराब की भट्टियां चल रही हैं और देसी शराब खींची जा रही है। भट्टियों में देशी शराब बना कर पिया करते हैं। लोग कहते भी हैं कि इसमें फर्क क्या है ? कोई आदमी खद्दर पहन कर देशभक्त बना हुआ है तो हम भी विलायती शराब तो पीते नहीं है देशी शराब ही तो पीते हैं। इसलिए जरूरत इस बारे में जनचेतना जागृत करने की है लोगों में यह भावना पैदा करने की है कि यह एक सामाजिक अभिशाप है और इस गंदी और बुरी आदत को लोगों को कतई छोड़ना है। कानून से इसे लागू किया जाय मैं इस की मुखालफत नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल कानून बना देने से ही यह काम चलने वाला नहीं है। देखा यह गया है कि आप जहां पर भी कानून के जरिये किसी चीज को रोकने की कोशिश करेंगे तो वह चीज और उछलेगी और उसे और भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश होगी। इसलिये मैं अपने दल की ओर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस सोशल इविल को सामाजिक तरीके से, राजनीतिक तरीके से दूर करने की कोशिश की जाय। अगर इस को किसी दूसरे तरीके से जैसे महज कानून के जरिये दूर करने की कोशिश की जायगी तो उस में फायदा नहीं होगा। उस से तो पुलिस वालों का ही फायदा होगा। हमने देखा है कि इल्लिसिट लिकर के नाम से शराब की बोतलें थाने में ले गये, उन्हें जब्त कर लिया गया बाद में दारोगा जी बैठे हैं और दूसरे पुलिस वाले भी बैठे हुए हैं और दारोगा जी को एक गिलास में मिल गया, हैड कांस्टेबुल को आधा गिलास और कांस्टेबुल को चुल्लू चुल्लू शराब मिल गयी और मजे से पी लेते हैं और मामला सब इस तरह से खत्म कर दिया जाता है। जो खुले खजाने सामने बैठ कर गिलास में लेकर शराब पीते हैं उन की मैं ज्यादा इज्जत करता हूं बजाय एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के जो कि टेमैटो जूस आदि में मिला कर नजर बचा कर शराब पीता है। अंत में मेरा सिर्फ इतना निवेदन है कि इस के बारे में सरकार विचार करे, तमाम राजनैतिक व सामाजिक पार्टियों को इस बारे में कंसल्ट करे और उनका सहयोग मांगे। देश की जनता में इस के लिए एक उपयुक्त वातावरण बनाये ताकि यह सामाजिक बुराई हमारे देश में से दूर हो सके। खाली सरकार द्वारा कानून बना देने से यह प्राहिबिशन सक्सैसफुल नहीं होने वाला है क्योंकि सरकार के दो दिमाग हैं। एक का विचार है कि प्राहिबिशन होना चाहिए तो दूसरा कहता है कि वह नहीं होना चाहिए और सरकार दरअसल इन दो दिमागों के बीच में झुलती रहती है। एक अजीब तरह की यह सरकार है, अभी इधर को है तो कभी उधर को है। सरकार है या यह घड़ी का पैंडुलम है यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is the first sober speech which he has made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Thank you. I am not under the influence of liquor.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I am for prohibition, and total prohibition.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Of speeches ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : What has happened ? Why speeches ? Sir, I know that prohibition has failed at the level of implementation or enforcement. Corruption has set in and, therefore, it has been said all round that prohibition has failed. Some of the cynics have gone to the extent of saying that since it is a cottage industry, it has haunted the house of everybody. It is not a fact. In Bombay there is a saying

that this is Morarjibhai's industry, I don't know whether Morarjibhai has heard it or not....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : I know it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : These are the views expressed by cynics; but let me tell you this. On the ground of ethics, this drinking evil has been condemned ever since Lord the Buddha. He had preached Panchsheel and one of the sheels was :

"सुरामेरय मज्ज पभामाज्जठाणा वेरमणी।
सिख्खा पदम् सभमादियामी ॥

On the ground of moral values, Mahatma Gandhi had condemned it. On the ground of moral value and health and economic reasons, Dr. Ambedkar has also condemned the evil of drinking. I do not know whether hon. Members who have spoken here have enough experience of the evil of drinking. When I was a child and a school-going boy, I used to see the liquor shops at the gates of the mills in Bombay and I know what used to happen. As soon as the workers used to come out of the mills they used to go to the liquor shops or toddy shops. I do not know how many members of this House are aware as to how many families have been ruined because of this evil of drinking. In order that the working classes and the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes could be protected, prohibition must be implemented and enforced drastically. I know that legislation alone is not going to change the attitude of the man. I am prepared to accept that those who are very much addicted or those who are liking very much to drink may do so in their own houses, but it must be said to the credit of the prohibition policy that the working classes and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been benefited. Therefore, we have always been pleading that Prohibition must be implemented and enforced strongly.

Now, it has been said, Sir, that a cottage industry has been started and making of illicit liquor has been started in every house. It is a wrong proposition. A study was made of our people by foreigners to make out a report as to what has been the effect of conversion to Buddhism on these people. They have come to the conclusion that because of the conversion the people have tremendously benefited. Now you go to a village and you will find this. I will give an illustration. If the shop is easily accessible to everybody naturally everybody will go and use it, due to the baser element in human nature, but if the shops are closed, it is but natural that the benefits are bound to be derived by the working classes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : For every one licence shop that there was in the past today there are ten illegal bars. And, the claim that the reduction of drinks amongst these people was as a result of prohibition is not correct. I would like to suggest that it is because of the spiritualism that they have acquired through Buddhism.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : This is an argument for prohibition to be more effective.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : They have taken two minutes in interrupting me. I hope you will give the latitude of two minutes because of these interruptions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You don't yield to interruptions in that way.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Because he comes from Bombay and since the proposition has been laid before the House that as a cottage industry the illicit distillation of liquor is going on in every house, I allowed him to put a question. I am prepared—I am not entering a wrestling boat with Shri Mody challenging him like Shri Randhir Singh—to accept this challenge thrown to me looking at his position in the city and looking also at his personality and I am prepared to go with him in every village and in every house of the working-class because there is some effect on it.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I want to accompany you.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You are welcome to accompany me. Even those who carry on illicit distillation are also

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

afraid and those who would like to visit the places where the illicit distillation is going on will find as to how many persons are doing this. And you will come to the conclusion that very few persons go to such places. If the shops are opened by Maharashtra Government—a very cultured Government—I should say they went from 3% to 5% or from 5% to 11%. I do not know whether this has been done at the suggestion of Mr. Mody or on their own suggestion. What I would like to say is that those who have no experience of the working-class—the downtrodden people—are against prohibition. But, we know it for certain that prohibition has helped the working class; prohibition has helped the scheduled castes. You see what is the position in Thana District. We know it for certain—I also know it—that some of the parties have made it clear to say that they are against prohibition. I was one of those persons, when a question was raised in the Maharashtra Legislature—the bilingual State—who as a leader of the Opposition, put in an amendment to the Resolution saying to what extent prohibition has been implemented by Government and how it should be effective. On the contrary, the Government wanted to relax the rules.

In fact, I had moved an amendment saying to what extent the prohibition had become successful and what methods and means should be adopted to make the prohibition a complete success.

I need not go to the reports.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Now is my turn.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : In Madhya Pradesh, they have appointed a Committee headed by Shri Kothanda Rao, a Member of the Servants of India Society who has brought out a report. We have also got the Tek Chand Committee Report. You go through their reports. What are the results and what are their conclusions? Their conclusion is that prohibition, as it is, has helped. Where there is relaxation it ought to be implemented *in toto* and I need not give illustrations of different countries.

With these words, I still maintain that those who are against prohibition do not understand the sufferings of the poor families in this country; those who are against the prohibition do not know how many families are ruined. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to see to it that the prohibition is implemented completely and totally so that the poor people's sufferings can be removed. (*Interruptions*). Please come with me and I shall take you to Bombay. He has taken some of the illustrations and he wants to make a generalisation. He has no right to do that because has not studied the life of the city.

With these words, I have done.

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this question would have been dealt with elaborately, but for the fact that the time of two hours for this is very short.

I have heard a number of hon. Members developing this matter to a moral and ethical plane and what not. And they try to attack others from that plane. But I want to say very clearly that if we look at this problem only in that way, then Government cannot solve this problem at all. That is what I feel. This problem is practically an economic and political problem, and, therefore, we shall have to tackle this problem from that point of view.

What is the history of prohibition in practice in the various States. A number of hon. Members and learned Members too talked very big about it. But what is the practical exprience that we have undergone? They are not prepared to talk about it. When that question comes, they try to moralise and they try to argue about character-building. You cannot have character-building in this way. Nobody says that drunkenness is good and necessary and that people must drink and they must do all sorts of wrong things or that they should not be weaned away from drinking. That is not our contention at all. The question is how you are going to implement the prohibition policy.

First of all, without a police force, and without a stringent draconian law, you are not able to implement prohibition at all. Even with such a law, you are not able to

implement it fully. That is why you are trying to moralise and trying to tell other people that those who oppose prohibition are becoming bad and they are doing something wrong.

Then, they talk about the working class and the peasantry and the toiling people in the country side, who are not having anything to eat and who are not having anything to live upon. Then, they talk about character-building. When they talk about character-building and come down to the level of the working class to quote examples I would like to ask them why they do not go up to the level of the rich people and quote some examples? With all this tall talk of prohibition, the rich people are having enough to drink and they can drink and spend money and they can get licences and permits and they can drink everywhere; there is no prohibition for them. I would like to know whether they are going to do anything to stop all the foreign liquor which is being imported into this country. In the aerodromes, in the military departments, in the big hotels and in this capital city of Delhi which is the seat of Government, we see how many shops are there and how the rich people can drink well. There is no prohibition for them. So, there are loopholes for this purpose. But they talk about the working classes only, and they talk about character-building in their case. The poor man earns just a rupee or two per day; he is not able to exist with his family; he is completely poverty-stricken, and in one small room, he lives with his family and half a dozen children, and with deaths and child-births etc. taking place in a 10′ × 10′ room, what kind of character-building can you expect from that man? Are you prepared to give him shelter? Are you prepared to give him food? Are you prepared to give him enough drinking water? Without providing him with all these things, still you talk about character and you say that if they start drinking, their character will be damaged. This is the reason why this talking of morals propaganda in favour of prohibition is not succeeding.

I can give many examples to show how illicit distillation is thriving. In Tamil Nadu, there is a considerable jail population belonging to prohibition law offenders. The Salem jail is a notorious jail in this regard. I was in the Coimbatore jail for years together, and I used to see every two days in a week the Salem prisoners coming to the Coimbatore jail. Hundreds and hundreds of persons used to come there.

My hon. friend Shri R. D. Bhandare had said that it has not become a cottage industry. When it is said 'cottage industry' let it not be taken in an exaggerated manner. In each and every village, the poor people who do not have any land, who do not have work in the factories are taking to this illicit distillation. Certain people who do not drink are also doing this business. It has become a regular business. It has become something like an industry. In a family the father will begin the business; then he will be caught by the police, if he is not prepared to bribe the police, because the police are also having connections with these people, and he is taken away to the jail. Then the mother will start. When mother is also caught, the son will start. When the son is caught, by that time the father will be back from jail. He will come with the basic materials to produce illicit liquor. Such a thing is going on. Are Government prepared to stop these things by enforcing law through police, lathi charge and firing? Even firing has taken place in Tamil Nadu, when police began searching bye-lanes of cities as well as remote place in the countryside. In such situation, if you want to enforce prohibition by law, you will utterly fail.

Therefore, you have to see that the poor people, the downtrodden, are attended to, their living conditions improved, they are given good shelter, clothing and good food. If you give them education also, they will decide whether to drink or not. Mere moralising or giving quotations from the Mahabharata or Ramayana or other books is not going to solve the problem.

Today the position is that only in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu this policy of prohibition is in force. Even Congress State Governments have given it up. In Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister has put it to the Central Government if they are prepared to offset the loss suffered by the prohibition

[Shri K. Ramani]

policy then alone it can comprise. Every year Tamil Nadu is losing Rs. 16 crores due to prohibition. With this money, they could have done a lot for improving conditions in the countryside where agricultural workers are suffering and industrial workers are also suffering. In such a situation, Tamil Nadu has put a question mark before the Government here : if you want prohibition to be enforced, you must replenish us to the extent of the loss; otherwise, we cannot continue it.

In Kerala there is no prohibition. In Andhra, Shri Brahmananda Reddy is relaxing it. So is the case in Maharashtra. Everywhere it is being relaxed. Even under Congress regimes it is being done.

Therefore, on behalf of my party, I say that if you want to enforce prohibition it should not be through repression or lathis or bullets. If you do that, you will utterly fail. People will take it as a move against them and will counter-attack. If you think prohibition can be implemented only in this way, it is better to scrap it and in its entirety and do something else for the good of the people.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, शायद हो कोई ऐसा हो जो नशाबंदी के खिलाफ तर्क दे । श्री मोडी जैसे लोगों को मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । इन्होंने विचित्र तर्क दिया है । यह कहते हैं कि जिस चीज पर पाबन्दी लगती है उधर मन दौड़ता है । अगर इनके इस तर्क को ले लिया जाए तो फिर इनको हमें छूट देनी पड़ेगी कि दूसरों की जेबों पर भी ये हाथ डालें । इसको मैं कभी पसंद नहीं करूंगा । उनको आप छोड़ दें । अगर सब लोगों को देखा जाय, समाज के जितने भी अंग हैं, चाहें विधान सभा हो या लोक सभा हो, चाहे इनके सदस्य हों या पत्रकार हों, अधिकारी हों या समाज सेवी हों, कोई भी व्यक्ति हो हर आदमी इस बात का कायल है कि नशाबन्दी होनी चाहिये और पूरी तरह होनी चाहिये । यह एक सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रश्न भी है । सरकार की जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि जब तक भोजन, भवन और वस्त्र का इंतजाम वह न करें तब तक यह एक पाप है कि वह शराब को बढ़ावा दे, इसको रोके नहीं । एक मत से, एकराय से इसको खत्म करने के लिये कानून का भी हमको सहारा लेना होगा और दूसरे जरियों के प्रचार आदि का भी सहारा लेना होगा ।

मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि केवल कानून से रुकेगी । लेकिन जो लोग यह दलील देते हैं कि वह कानून मत बनाओ, केवल उपदेश से काम चलाओ तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह ठीक नहीं कहते हैं और कभी कभी दूसरे मौके पर वह कानून का सहारा लेना चाहते हैं तो यह विरोधाभास मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । और कांग्रेस के लोगों के लिए, सत्तारूढ़ दल के लिए और खास तौर से दिल्ली की सरकार के लिये तो एक नैतिक प्रश्न बन जाता है । पिछले वर्षों के वादे के साथ उन की जबान जुड़ी हुई है क्योंकि सन् 1930 में तो यह मोरार जी भाई वगैरह सभी जानते हैं कि इस सदन में जो पुराने लोग हैं शराब की दुकानों पर पिकेटिंग करते थे । 1937 में जब पिछली बार कांग्रेस की सरकारें आईं तो नशाबन्दी का कानून बना । उस में रोक लगी । बीच में सन् 40 में बदलाव हो गई, लड़ाई के समय यह सरकारें बर्खास्त हुईं तो अंग्रेजों ने फिर उस कानून को दोबारा लागू कर दिया तो उस दृष्टि से मैं कहूंगा कि आप की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी होती है और आप के देश की जो आर्थिक सामाजिक व्यवस्था है उसकी जिम्मेदारी होती है कि इस कानून को आप लागू करें और सफलतापूर्वक लागू करें । यह बहस का मुद्दा नहीं है कि शराब का इस्तेमाल बढ़ा । शराब का इस्तेमाल बढ़ना इस बात की दलील नहीं कि शराबबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए । और इस सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहूं तो कह सकता हूं, कभी-कभी तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है इस देश में क्या हो रहा है ? इस देश के यह जो सरकारी अधिकारी हैं मैजिस्ट्रेट वगैरह हैं, सब शराब पीते हैं । कभी-कभी तो अचरज लगता है एक शराबी शराबी को सजा देता है ? एक शराबी शराबी का चालान करता है । यह अपने देश में हो रहा है और

आपकी दिल्ली में तो चेम्सफोर्ड क्लब बना हुआ है । यह चेम्सफोर्ट क्लब तो शराब पीने के लिए ही बना हुआ है । तो यह जो गांधी जी के उत्तराधिकारी बनते हैं, गांधी शताब्दी के साल में भी कोई भी निर्णय कोई भी वचन नहीं देते और ऐसा प्रण नहीं लेते हैं कि आज से हम शराबबन्दी को पूरे दौर से लागू करेंगे तो गांधी जी के नाम की माला जपना, उन के पुतले की पूजा करना सम्भव होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं, बंगाल में कुछ ऐसी घटनाएँ घटीं । गांधी जी के पुतले के साथ शरारत हुई और जो साहित्य था, जलाया गया । बुरा लगता है । हम को बुरा लगता है । लेकिन मैं इस सदन में आज आरोप लगा रहा हूं कि इस सरकार पर कि गांधी जी को सब से ज्यादा मारने की अगर कोई जिम्मेदारी है तो इस सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है जिस ने कुछ किया नहीं । शराबबन्दी की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से पहले 1942 और 43 में 11 लाख गैलन शराब बिकती थी । उस के बाद आगे चल कर 11 से बढ़ कर 23 लाख टन हो गई । 23 लाख गैलन कब हुआ जब श्री राम अली जहीर शराब के मंत्री थे । और उस के बाद बढ़ कर 25 लाख गैलन हुआ । अब मैं समझता हूं कि 30 लाख गैलन के आसपास शराब की बिक्री होगी । और यह पूरे देश का भी हाल होगा । सरकार की नीति है शराबबन्दी की । लेकिन अगर उनकी नीति देखें तो उस से शराब को बढ़ावा मिलता है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सुचेता जी के राज में कितना बढ़ा ?

श्रीमति सुचेता कृपालानी (गोंडा) : मेरे राज्य में कई जगह टोटली बन्द कर दिया गया ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : तो मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इस तरह से शराब का इस्तेमाल बढ़ रहा है और शराब का इस्तेमाल बढ़ने की जिम्मेदारी जनता की नहीं है, शराब को रोकने के काम में जो सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ता लगे हैं उन का दोष नहीं है । दोष है सब से ज्यादा सरकारों का जिन्होंने राजस्व के नाम पर, अपनी आमदनी के नाम पर इस काम को प्रोत्साहित किया है, उस को बढ़ावा दिया है । इतना ही नहीं बोली ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोशिश होती है, ठेके बढ़ाने को कोशिश होती है । शराब आमदनी का साधन बन गया है और किस कीमत पर ? गरीब आदमी की आमदनी की कीमत पर, गरीब आदमी की बीमारी की कीमत पर, गरीब आदमी के मकान की कीमत पर यह काम हो रहा है । तो सवाल है नीति का । और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सचमुच आप की यह नीति है तो ठण्ड और गरम दोनों ही चलेगा । आप सूखा और गीला दोनों नहीं चला सकते । एक जगह पर ड्राई और एक जगह पर वेट, यह ड्राई वेट चलेगा तो हर जगह वेट रहेगा । कहीं ड्राई होने वाला नहीं है । इस को आप ठीक समझ लीजिए ।

इसलिए मेरा तो साफ सुझाव है कि इस नशाबन्दी को सचमुच आप लागू करना चाहते हो तो एक झटके के साथ, एक इरादे के साथ, मन बना कर के पूरे तौर पर शराब के संबंध में पाबन्दी लगानी होगी और उस के लिए हर एक साधन का इस्तेमाल करना होगा । इसके बिना शराब बन्दी कर नहीं सकते हैं । क्या हो गया है आजकल ? आधुनिकता का अंग बन गई है शराब आज । शराब जो नहीं पीता वह आधुनिक नहीं है ? वह अफसर आधुनिक नहीं वह विद्यार्थी आधुनिक नहीं, वह मन्त्री आधुनिक नहीं, वह एम० पी० आधुनिक नहीं जो शराब नही पीता है । क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछ सकता हूं कि उन्होंने कितने आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं कि उनके मंत्रिमंडल में कितने सदस्य हैं जो शराब नहीं पीते हैं ? क्या बता सकेंगे आप ? और फिर क्या उन्होंने संविधान की शपथ नहीं खाई है ?

.....(**व्यवधान**).....थोड़ा बहुत

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

हम भी जानते हैं उसके बारे में, पीलू मोदी को कन्फयूज करने की जरूरत नहीं है, उन मंत्रियों को हम जानते हैं जो पीते हैं। एम० पीज० भी पीते हैं। तो आप कानून की शपथ लेते हैं, संविधान की शपथ लेते हैं जिसमें आर्टिकल 47 में डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स का, उसको लेकर शपथ लेते हैं यह साफ जाहिर करता है कि कहां मन और कहां इरादा है? इस मन और इरादे के साथ हम किसी काम को लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं और मेरा तो यह मत रहा है कि यह सरकार अपने वचन और अपने एलान पर कभी चली ही नहीं, इसकी कथनी और करनी में हमेशा ही भेद रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि ये कथनी और करनी का भेद दूर करें और इसी से इसकी शुरूआत की जाये शराबबन्दी को लेकर। कम से कम गांधी जी की आत्मा की रक्षा करने के लिए यह सरकार कहे। 1956 में इसी सदन में एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था, उसके बाद कमेटी बैठी, उन्होंने सुझाव भी दिया लेकिन अब तक उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह कोई ऐसा काम करने जा रहे हैं कि जिससे पूरे देश में एक साथ शराबबन्दी का मुकम्मल कानून लागू हो? दूसरी संस्थाओं का भी सहयोग इसमें लें जिससे यह चीज रुके। हरिजनों में शराब का इस्तेमाल कम हुआ है लेकिन दूसरी जगह शराब का इस्तेमाल बढ़ा है। वह भी इसलिए बढ़ा है कि शराब आधुनिकता का अंग बन गई है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव के साथ हूं और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर अमल किया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to know the opinion of the House as to what we should do about this discussion, because ....

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, अब कल इस को लिया जाय।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : अभी हम लोगों को इस पर बोलना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Before I finish my observation you are making a suggestion. There are a large number of speakers, especially many hon. Members like Shri Morarji Desai, Acharya Kripalani, etc., who would like to participate in the debate. I think it is impossible to conclude the debate within 15 or 20 minutes or even within half an hour.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : One hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think the House is prepared to sit for one hour. I would like to know whether the House is prepared to sit for that much time.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Yes.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : I suggest that this may be continued on another day. This is a very important subject.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is imposisble for me to make any commitment about tomorrow, because it has to be decided by the Speaker. So, it will be taken up on another day.

श्री रवि राय : आपसे हमारा अनुरोध है कि कल ही यह हो जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your request will be conveyed to the Speaker. He will fix a time in consultation with Government and the Business Advisory Committee. So, we decide that this discussion will continue on another occasion, so that there may be sufficient time for discussing it. Tomorrow we have got private members' business and generally we do not encroach on that.

श्री रवि राय : जीरो आवर के बाद एक घंटा हो सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Some of you are members of the Business Advisory Committee. In the capacity of one who has attended the Business Advisory Committee meeting, I know we have made a very tight programme for the rest of the session. So, let us leave it to the Speaker to decide in consultation with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. In a huff we cannot decide it here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We have had previous experience of this. If it is not taken up tomorrow, we may not be able to take it up again this session. You know that there was a half-discussed resolution on Centre-State relations which has never been discussed after that. So, it should not be left like that. Tomorrow we may discuss this for 1 hour.

श्री रवि राय : मेनन साहब भी सहमत हैं कि कल ही हो जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dwivedyji knows that we never fix time like that from the Chair. The sentiments of the members will be conveyed to the Chair.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I quite appreciate that you cannot decide it and the Speaker will decide it. But I would request you to convey to the Speaker that this may be discussed tomorrow or Monday at the latest.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will be definitely conveyed to the Speaker.

18.07 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till ***Eleven*** *of the Clock on Friday,* ***May*** **8,** **1970/** *Vaisakha* 18, 1892 (***Saka***).